"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and tomorrow; moderate south to southwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 14.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 21,023. NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1915.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

PRESIDENT ORDERS MIDDIES DROPPED

He Directs the Dismissal of Two from Academy for Examination Frauds.

DOZEN OTHERS DISCIPLINED

Moderate Penalties for Naval Cadets Only Slightly Implicated in "Gouging" Charges.

WOULD CHANGE SYSTEM

Court of Inquiry Recommends Abolition of Favors to Athletes and Inequality in "Dope."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Two midshipmen were ordered dismissed from the Naval Academy at Annapolis, a dozen others disciplined, and radical changes in the method of examinations recommended as the result of the inquiry into the "gouging" scandal of last Spring, it was officially announced today.

On the recommendation of Secretary Daniels, President Wilson has signed the orders of dismissal, and the Secretary, following recommendations from the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, the Judge Advocate of the navy, and the Secretary's Advisory Council, has approved the penalties imposed in other cases.

The fraud related mainly to examinations in French and Spanish. It was reported that copies of the examination papers had come anonymously through the mails to certain midshipmen, who gave others the chance to benefit by the advance information. Secretary Daniels appointed a court of inquiry, which sat for about forty-five days, beginning June 7.

The court consisted of Captain Robert L. Russell, who had been Judge Advocate General of the Navy for four years; Captain A. T. Long, and Commander L. R. de Steiger, with Lieut. Commander W. C. Watts as Judge Advocate.

Only two of the seven midshipmen originally accused of "gouging" were sentenced to dismissal. The original seven had been recommended for dismissal by the Superintendent of the academy on the ground of having seen a mimeograph of examination sheets which were intended to be given in the annual examinations this year, "they knew that they had had in their possession a copy of the examination papers before they took the examination." In the course of the trial sixteen midshipmen were introduced as "parties to the inquiry," as being possibly involved in certain irregularities.

Those Found Guilty.

The following disciplinary recommendations of the Court of Inquiry have been approved:

Dismissed: Midshipmen Ralph M. Nelson, Jr., and Charles M. Reagle.

Turned back into the succeeding class: Midshipmen Leonard P. Wessel, James E. Waddell, Horace R. Whittaker, and William H. Hopkins, Jr.

To be placed at the foot of his class: Midshipman E. B. Hough.

Commission as ensign withheld three months and restricted to limits of ship or station for that period: Midshipman R. Burhen, for attempting to communicate with a witness segregated by order of the court.

To receive seventy-five demerits: Midshipman Davis Glick, who was found to be involved in irregularities other than those connected with the examination.

To receive fifty demerits: Midshipmen Herbert W. Jackson and Albert L. Hutson, for being parties to the transmission of a threatening letter from Midshipman Nelson to another midshipman to prevent him from giving certain testimony.

To be reprimanded for having seen "turbine sheets," or engineering recitation questions, although having had no part in original acquisition of these sheets: Midshipmen C. O. Kell, H. E. Overesch, and C. C. Vickrey.

E. B. Hough on several occasions, in company with Midshipman R. M. Nelson, Jr., surreptitiously took "turbine sheets," which he used.

Nelson Gave Advance Copies to Others

In the case of Midshipman Nelson the court found that he had an advance copy of the examination papers; that he dictated the contents of two fourth-class examination sheets to about ten fourth-class men; that he visited the Academy buildings at unauthorized times for the alleged purpose of obtaining his marks; that on one or more of these occasions he took so-called "turbine sheets," which contained questions to be asked in recitations in the Department of Marine Engineering and Naval Construction; that he profited by these turbine sheets and obtained a higher position in his class than he was entitled to, and that while the Court of Inquiry was in session he sent an intimidating message to a lower class midshipman, a probable witness, and partially succeeded in an attempt to communicate with another midshipman witness who had been segregated by order of the court.

In the case of Midshipman Reagle the court found that he entered the Academy buildings surreptitiously and obtained advance information on recitations and examinations and that he changed his testimony before the court so materially and in a manner so directly conflicting with his previous answers as to cause much comment." The court intimates that he had been guilty of false swearing.

In addition to those made parties to the inquiry, the findings give the names of 118 members or 63.4 per cent. of the first class, 159 members or 80 per cent. of the second class, as having had prior to the examination in some form varying amounts of the so-called "dope" that later proved to be a substantial por-

Continued on Page 5.

WILL CROWN ARCHDUKE AS KING OF POLAND

Proclamation of Charles Stephen of Austria to Be Issued Soon.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 15, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—The proclamation of Archduke Charles Stephen as King of Poland is expected to take place soon. The Austrian press some time ago reported that both Germany and Austria had agreed to his selection.

The coronation ceremony will be celebrated in Warsaw Cathedral.

The Archduke Charles Stephen was mentioned late in 1914 as the probable King of Poland if the Austrian and German forces were successful in their campaign against Russia.

The Archduke, a cousin of the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, was born at Gross-Seelowitz on Sept. 5, 1860, the son of the Archduke Charles Ferdinand. He married Maria Theresa in 1886 in Vienna, and they have six children, the eldest son being Archduke Charles Albert, who is an artillery officer in the Austrian Army.

Archduke Charles Stephen holds the rank of an Admiral in the German Navy and is Honorary Colonel of the Eighth Regiment of Infantry. He is a Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece and holds the Golden Cross of Honor of the Order of Malta. He is a Knight of the Order of the Elephant and of the Order of the Black Eagle.

LIEBKNECHT'S QUERY INTERESTS GERMANY

Newspapers Print His Annexation Question, But Do Not Discuss It.

AMSTERDAM, Monday, Aug. 16, (via London.)—The question which Dr. Karl Liebknecht, one of the Socialist leaders of the Reichstag, will send to the House tomorrow—whether the Government is prepared to enter into peace negotiations on the basis of abandoning all plans of annexation of conquered territory—has not been editorially commented on by the German newspapers.

They print the question, however, under various headlines—the Vorwärts calling it "A Short Question to the Reichstag," the Vossische Zeitung "A Little Question of Liebknecht to the Chancellor," and the Lokal-Anzeiger "A Silly Question."

FRENCH DESTROYER SANK AUSTRIA'S U-3

Submarine Found and Destroyed After Search of Many Hours in Adriatic.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—The Austrian submarine U-3, which was sunk in the Adriatic on Aug. 13, was sent to the bottom by the accurate fire of the guns of the French torpedo boat destroyer Bisson, according to a Havas dispatch from Rome, which gives the details of the activities of the U-3.

The Austrian submersible attacked an Italian auxiliary cruiser in the lower Adriatic on Aug. 12, but the larger craft, by the clever manoeuvring of her commander, escaped two torpedoes aimed at her. She then rammed the submarine but failed to sink it. A squadron of destroyers immediately set out to chase the submarine, which evidently had been damaged in the encounter with the cruiser. The Austrian vessel was sighted the following morning by the Bisson and sunk.

The French official version of the sinking of the Austrian submarine U-3 was given out by the Ministry of Marine here tonight and reads as follows:

The Austrian submarine U-3 after attacking in the Adriatic without success an Italian auxiliary cruiser was pursued during the whole of the afternoon of Aug. 12 by Italian and French torpedo boat destroyers. The U-3 was discovered and sunk by gunfire on the morning of Aug. 13 by the French torpedo boat destroyer Bisson, which made prisoner of one officer and eleven sailors.

The sinking of the U-3 was announced by the Italian Ministry of Marine on Aug. 13, but no details of the engagement were given except that twelve members of the crew were saved and made prisoners.

POPE'S PEACE APPEAL NOT SENT TO RULERS

Vatican Organs Say It Was General Plea to Nations, and No Direct Reply Is Expected

ROME, Aug. 15.—Vatican organs today deny that Pope Benedict's appeal for peace issued on July 28 was received officially by the sovereigns of the belligerent nations. No document bearing the autograph of the Pontiff, they say, was addressed to the rulers personally. The appeal to the heads of the warring States was a general one, like an encyclical, and no direct reply is expected by the Pope from the various Governments or the sovereigns.

ITALY TREBLES ARTILLERY.

Her New Quick-Firing Guns Found to be Excellent.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 16.—Telegraphing from Berne, Switzerland, The Morning Post's correspondent says:

"Italy has more than trebled the number of her artillery regiments and her new quick-firing guns of the Deport model, which fire forty shots a minute. This gun is said to have been found more practicable than the models previously in use. It is declared to be excellent for use on rough ground."

U. S. LOOKS INTO SPY PROPAGANDA

Violations of Neutrality Laws in Interest of Germany Likely to Lead to Action.

EVIDENCE IS PILING UP

Secret Service Chief Tours New England and Returns to the Capital

AND CONFERS WITH LANSING

This Gives Rise to Belief That German Officials May Become Involved.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15.—The Government has reached the point in its accumulation of evidence of pro-German activities in the United States where it is considering prosecutions for violating the neutrality laws and other statutes. Information obtained today indicates that arrests may be made soon, but details are withheld on the ground that the publication of the names of those concerned or the character of the evidence might defeat the ends of justice.

A. Bruce Bielaski, chief of the Division of Investigation in the Department of Justice—the Government's secret service for the detection of crimes, except counterfeiting and violations of postal laws—has returned from a trip to New York and other places in the East, during which he gathered evidence concerning violations of the statutes by persons concerned in promoting the cause of Germany in this country. It is said that he went to New England to look into the allegations that German agents were responsible for the troubles in munitions factories. In New York Mr. Bielaski, it is understood, examined a great mass of evidence tending to show that the German Government was concerned in the widespread efforts in this country to injure the cause of the Allies.

Soon after his return to Washington yesterday Mr. Bielaski called on Secretary Lansing, according to reliable information obtained today. Mr. Bielaski this evening declined to say whether he had seen the Secretary of State recently. He also declined to make any statement in regard to the evidence collected concerning the German propagandists.

German Officials Involved.

The fact that Mr. Bielaski saw the Secretary of State tends to confirm the suspicion that officials of the German diplomatic or consular service in the United States are involved in the evidence collected. In a well-informed quarter it was said that no proceeding would be taken that in any way concerned diplomatic officers without the consent of President Wilson. In this connection it was said that when frauds in the issuance of passports to German reservists were discovered some time ago, high Government officials considered the advisability of taking action concerning an official of the German Embassy who appeared to be implicated. It was determined then that nothing should be done that would indicate a belief that any member of the German official service was engaged in violations of the United States laws.

This decision took into consideration that the relations of Germany and the United States were in a delicate condition, and it was desired by this Government that nothing should occur that might strain them to an even greater degree. Some officials were of the opinion that the evidence was sufficient to justify the Government in asking Germany to recall one of the attachés of the embassy in Washington, but it was felt that such action might be regarded as a reflection on the embassy in general, a thing which the Government was particularly anxious to avoid.

A member of the diplomatic service of a foreign country is immune from prosecution for crime in a country to which he is officially accredited unless his Government consents. This rule has been applied even in cases where murder was charged. If this foreign Government chooses to give up an accused diplomatic official for trial, he can be tried in the courts of the country to which he is accredited. Otherwise he would be privileged to go free and return to his own country.

The usual course pursued when a diplomatic official is believed to have violated the laws of the country to which he is accredited is to make complaint to the foreign Government and suggest his recall, either by direction or implication, and in such cases the request or hint is always complied with. No such request or hint was made, however, by the United States Government in connection with the evidence accumulated concerning the passport frauds, and the reason given today was that, aside from whether the evidence was conclusive, the Government felt that it would be unwise, on account of the condition of the relations of Germany and the United States, to make an issue of the matter.

Got New Evidence.

Many complaints of violations of the neutrality laws and other laws have been investigated by the Department of Justice since the beginning of the present war in Europe. A considerable number of these complaints were found to be without substantial justification for prosecution. The Department of Justice, however, is credited with having recently come into possession of a mass of valuable evidence that is forming the subject of consideration as to the proper course to pursue. While no official would make the positive statement today that arrests had been determined on, it was indicated that prosecutions were likely.

Among other things, Government agents have been looking into the allegations that persons provided with money from German sources have been responsible for causing strikes and other troubles in plants engaged in the manufacture of munitions of war. One official, having knowledge of these inquiries, declined to make any comment on the subject other than that conspiracies affecting munition plants, appeared to be violations of State laws and not of Federal laws. In this connection it has been suggested that persons responsible for interfering with the production of munitions might be amenable to prosecution under the Federal laws on the ground that the offense involved restraint on interstate trade. If the conspiracies were formed as the result of correspondence by mail, prosecutions might be undertaken by the Federal Government on the ground that the postal laws were violated.

The Post Office Department may be obliged to take cognizance of charges that publications in this country are being subsidized with German money. A law enacted by Congress in 1912 requires that every editorial or news ar-

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U. S. Needs Unsinkable Battleships

So says Louis Gathmann, inventor of the big gun that is doing such execution for Germany, and one of the men called upon by our Government for help in war preparation. In

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

ORDER THE SUNDAY TIMES IN ADVANCE FROM YOUR NEWSDEALER. THE TIMES IS ALWAYS SOLD OUT EARLY.

HIT ROCKEFELLER IN BAYONNE REPORT

Industrial Board's Investigations Lay Strike to Low Wages and Oppression.

SHERIFF'S ACTS CRITICISED

Findings Given Out by Chairman Walsh Constitute an Arraignment of Standard Oil Methods.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—The report of George P. West and C. T. Chenery, who investigated the July, 1915, strike of Standard Oil Company employes at Bayonne, N. J., for the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, was made public tonight by Frank P. Walsh, Chairman of the commission. The report said in part, after setting forth that the strike was against the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey:

"The company is the most important of the Standard Oil group, and this group is the principal contributor to the wealth, prestige, and power of the largest estate in the country, if not in the world, that of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Sr., and his immediate family. The facts regarding the company's labor policies must, therefore, be regarded as of special significance because of the tremendous power wielded by the group of men who control this industry, and because of their announced intention to enter the field of industrial relations with a view to widening their influence and actively propagating what they deem to be the proper theories and principles that should govern the relations between employer and employe."

The following findings of fact are to be considered in the light of the foregoing:

"The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, although conducting an enormously profitable enterprise, pays wages too low to maintain a family on a comfortable, healthful basis.

"It fixes wages not with relations to the earnings of the company, but by taking into consideration wages paid by other companies in the same locality and then fixing the wage as low as or lower than the prevailing wage in that locality.

"In Bayonne it paid common laborers less than those of two companies whose plants adjoin its refineries. This is in direct contradiction to the claims of the company in a statement issued at 26 Broadway that it always has paid the prevailing wage or better. The statement of the General Manager of the company that the interests of other companies in the same locality are considered in the fixing of wages constitutes, in effect, an admission that the company combines with the poorest and least generous employers to fix the wage rates.

Won't Hear Complaints.

"The company maintains a settled policy of refusing to deal with any labor organization or 'professional labor man,' and even refuses to permit those employes who cannot speak English intelligently to engage an attorney as their spokesman and representative."

Developing this last point further in the report it was stated that Paul Supinsky, a Jersey City attorney, visited General Superintendent Hennessy of the company as spokesman for a committee of six employes who had hired him to negotiate for them. It was further stated that Mr. Hennessy, acting in conjunction with Mr. Gifford, general manager of the company, refused point blank to consider the demands, and expressed indignation that the men should have engaged a non-employe of the company to aid them in presenting their grievances.

"The men are made to understand," the report continued, "that they must seek no outside assistance in their dealings with the management, and that any show of independence or any hint of compulsion will be vigorously resented. * * *

"The company has instituted no machinery by which real or fancied grievances may be peacefully and promptly adjusted. The officials say that any man has access to the General Superintendent, but the employes allege that they would be discharged before reaching the office.

"General Manager Gifford is not a believer in child labor legislation, and on the other hand thinks the children should be allowed to go to work earlier. He and Mr. Hennessy apparently have little respect for the foreign born men whose labor produces the company's earnings, and are proponents of the extremely individualistic and reactionary industrial theories discarded by enlightened employers and by economists many years ago."

The report then recited that the company employed a detective agency of New York City to furnish guards and strikebreakers. It quoted the attorney for the agency as referring to these men as "a lot of thugs." The investigators added: "Their appearance amply justified his use of the term."

Strike Broken by Kinkead.

"The strike was broken by Sheriff Eugene Kinkead," the report stated, "who first overawed and disorganized the strikers by assaulting and arresting one of their leaders, and then strengthened his control over them by promising to use his influence to obtain an increase in wages and by arresting thirty of the armed guards."

In another section of the report it was stated that the Sheriff's alleged assault was upon "a young Elizabeth City socialist named Jeremiah Baly."

The report asserted that the Sheriff had suggested Baly as a member of the Strike Committee, and when the men went to the plant to draw back pay insisted that Baly should go with them. It was further stated in the re-

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ITALIANS ATTACK IDLE GERMAN SHIPS

Riotous Outbreak in Boston Attends the Sailing of 1,400 Reservists for War.

TWO BIG LINERS ARE STONED

Revolver Shots Exchanged with Police—Ten Arrests Made in Two Distinct Outbreaks.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—The gathering today of more than 1,400 Italian reservists who were to sail on the steamship Canopic tonight was marked by demonstrations against the interned German steamships Amerika and Cincinnati, as a result of which several policemen were severely injured. Sailors on the German vessels were struck by flying stones and sticks. Revolver shots were exchanged between the crowd and the police, but no casualties from this cause were reported.

In an earlier disturbance which developed about the formation of a parade of the reservists in North Square, three policemen were injured, one being stabbed. Ten arrests were made in both outbreaks.

The body of reservists, said to be the largest to leave this country on one ship since the war began, was made up of Italians from this city and from other parts of New England. They had paraded in two divisions to the Commonwealth Pier in the South Boston district, on one side of which lay the Canopic, which was to give them passage to Italy, while on the other side were moored the Amerika and Cincinnati of the Hamburg-American Line, which have been at this port since the war began.

Most of the reservists made their way aboard the Canopic, while the crowd which accompanied them moved about the pier. When two stewards from the Cincinnati, in their uniforms, were espied on the pier, the crowd first booed, and then jostled them. Both resisted and were joined by a watchman. The three men were beaten badly before they were rescued by the police.

The crowd became angered by the rescue, and turned to the big German liners. Stones were thrown at both vessels, smashing porthole glasses and deck fittings. Several sailors on the decks were struck.

Patrolman Frederick A. Peterson, in attempting to arrest a rioter, was attacked and beaten down with a stone. Drawing his revolver, he took his assailant into custody, and, with the assistance of other policemen, locked him in a room on the pier.

The mob formed again and after being harangued by several speakers, rushed to the main pier building. The United States Customs Station was stoned, but eight policemen forced the crowd back at the point of revolvers. Shots were fired in the air, and were answered from the crowd. Several policemen required medical attention after this encounter.

The North Square disorders, according to the police, arose from the attempt of some of the reservists to make fellow-countrymen who were not going to sail with them shout their allegiance to the old flag. Policemen attempted to quell these small disturbances only to have both sides turn upon them.

The Canopic was held at her pier until a late hour, sailing just before midnight. Officers in charge of the reservists, asserted that none of them had any part in the disturbances. Their records, they said, showed that there were 1,430 reservists in the Canopic's steerage quarters, and a few in the cabins, and they asserted that all were aboard ship when the trouble occurred. The party was in charge of Dr. Di Mina, an Italian Royal Commissioner, who said he had no statement to make regarding the anti-German demonstration.

SEVEN HURT IN RACE RIOT.

Kalians and Austrians Clash in Milwaukee Steel Works.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 15.—The police learned today that in a clash last week between Italians and Austrians, seven men were hurt at the Federal Pressed Steel Company plant here. The Austrians were hired to work on concrete construction for a big addition to the company's buildings, to enable the company to keep up with its orders for shrapnel for Russia. The Austrians discovered the reason for their employment after their arrival and at once walked out. They were jeered by the Italians on the job, and knives were drawn. The men hurt were taken to private hospitals.

REGENCY FOR TURKEY?

Young Turks Said to be Uncertain of Crown Prince.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 16.—An Athens dispatch to The Daily Telegraph says:

"At a recent meeting of the Young Turks the question of a regency was discussed on the ground that Sultan Mohammed V. is far from well and incapable of attending to affairs of state.

"The situation is complicated, however, by the knowledge that Crown Prince Yussof Izzedin is lukewarm in his attitude toward the war. In the hope of convincing the Crown Prince that all is going well party leaders recently persuaded him to pay a personal visit to the Dardanelles front."

NOTE TO AUSTRIA JUSTIFIES ARMS EXPORT AND TELLS HER WHY IT WILL CONTINUE; AUSTRIAN GUNS OPEN ON BELGRADE

Figures of the Huge Teuton Arms Exports to England in the Boer War Set Forth by Lansing

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—To the note of the United States Government to Austria-Hungary, rejecting the plea that an embargo should be put on exports of munitions to the Allies, was added as an "appendix" this table of the German and Austro-Hungarian exports of arms and ammunition to Great Britain during the years in which war was being waged with the Boers:

GERMAN EXPORTS OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION TO BRITAIN.

	Quantity in 100 Kilos.			
	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
Explosives	4,342	6,014	5,147	3,645
Gunpowder	28	658	243	69
Shot of malleable iron, not polished, &c...	30	43	38	...
Shot, (further manufactured,) polished, &c., not lead coated	...	4	...	...
Shot, nickeled, or lead coated with copper rings, &c.	...	3,018	176	...
Weapons for war purposes	...	...	18	2
Cartridges with copper shells and percussion caps	904	1,595	886	982

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EXPORTS OF ARMS TO BRITAIN.

	Quantity in 100 Kilos.			
	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
Arms, exclusive of small arms	190	374	12	...
Separate parts of arms	1	1	...	...
Small arms	2	3	80	5
Ammunition and explosives under tariff No. 346	1	7	16	51
Other ammunition and explosives	...	...	4	...

Reducing the kilos to pounds in the case of the year of greatest exports, (1900,) this table shows that Germany sent to Great Britain that year 1,325,647 pounds of "explosives," 145,062 pounds of "gunpowder," 665,348 pounds of "shot, nickeled or lead coated, with copper ingots," &c., and 78,483 pounds of "cartridges." The Austro-Hungarian exports of "arms, exclusive of small arms," to Great Britain the same year totaled 82,452 pounds.

GERMANS RENEW DRIVE AT DVINSK

Report Russians Forced Back with Loss of More Than 2,000 Prisoners.

AUSTRIANS ADVANCE ON BUG

Vienna Says Retreat Along the Whole Front West of That River Has Begun Again.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 16.—Having recovered from the check inflicted on him early in the week by the Russians, General von Bülow, commanding that portion of the army of Field Marshal von Hindenburg operating to the west of the River Dvinsk, has again taken the offensive and, according to the official report published by Berlin yesterday, has beaten the Russians in a battle in the vicinity of Kubisko and pushed them back in a northeasterly direction, taking more than 2,000 prisoners.

To the south before Kovno the Russians, according to the same source of information, made an unsuccessful sortie from Kovno, which the Germans are now approaching.

In the Polish sector the various German armies are slowly drawing in their line and advancing from the northwest and south on Brest-Litovsk. While they continue to take groups of prisoners they make no claim to the capture of artillery or booty, which is considered by military observers as a fair indication that Grand Duke Nicholas's armies continue their orderly retreat and that for a long time to come will be able to prevent the Germans from detaching any part of their army for large ventures elsewhere.

The German official report on the Russian operations given out yesterday reads as follows:

Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg:

Troops under General von Bülow have driven the Russians near Kubisko in a northeasterly direction. They captured four officers and 2,350 men, and took one machine gun. A Russian sortie from Kovno was repulsed. One thousand prisoners fell into our hands. Our attacking troops worked nearer to the fort.

Between the Narew and the Bug, on the line occupied by the Russians as reported yesterday, the enemy made a stubborn stand. A Narew crossing was forced by our troops late in the evening.

The army of General von Scholz yesterday took more than 1,000 prisoners, and that of General von Gallwitz took 3,550 prisoners, including fourteen officers. They also captured ten machine guns. On all fronts we gained ground.

Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria:

The Russians put up a stubborn resistance against the advance of this army group. During the course of the day we succeeded in breaking through the enemy positions near and north of Losyce and midway between Losyce and Miedzyrzec. The enemy is retreating.

The troops under General von Woyrsch alone up to Aug. 14 took 4,000 prisoners, including 22 officers, and also captured 9 machine guns.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen:

The defeated enemy yesterday attempted to range his front on a line of Rozanka, north of Vlodava, southwest of Slawatyzze, Horodyczce, and Miedzyrzec. Under the force of our immediate attack the enemy resumed his retreat this morning.

After the reference to the capture by General von Gallwitz of prisoners and machine guns, Reuter's version of the official German report contains the ad-

Continued on Page 2.

SERBIAN CAPITAL AGAIN UNDER FIRE

Renewal of Bombardment, London Thinks, May Be Beginning of Teuton Drive.

RUMANIA ALSO IN PERIL

Nish Newspaper Voices Friendliness to Allies in a Significant Editorial.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 16.—Bombardment of Belgrade, the Serbian capital, has been resumed by the Austrians with large calibre howitzers, according to an official statement issued at Nish Friday and telegraphed by the Reuter correspondent. The statement says:

"The enemy yesterday bombarded Belgrade with large-calibre howitzers. There was no loss of life. The bombardment ceased after we shelled Semlin (in Austria, on the tongue of land formed by the junction of the Danube and the Save opposite Belgrade) and Panscova, (across the Danube from Belgrade in Austria,) causing fires in Semlin and a panic in Panscova."

It is believed by the military experts here that this region will be the scene of the next Austro-German offensive. There is some speculation in military circles as to whether Rumania, as well as Serbia, will be attacked because of Rumania's refusal to allow munitions of war to pass through to Turkey.

So much importance is attached to the results expected from the proposals made by the Entente powers to Serbia and Greece regarding concessions to Bulgaria that Bulgaria has recalled from Constantinople a delegate who went there to negotiate with Turkey, says a dispatch from Sofia to The Daily Mail.

The importance of the Balkan situation is emphasized by the London morning papers, which point out that events there may reach a crisis within twenty-four hours.

King Charles of Rumania called a special meeting of the Cabinet at Bucharest yesterday, to which the leaders of all political parties, as well as influential members of the Chamber, were summoned.

The Daily News says editorially that Rumania may make a sudden move which will solve the Balkan deadlock.

The Serbian National Assembly will reassemble at Nish today to receive a statement from Premier Pachitch on the Bulgarian negotiations. Simultaneously the Greek Parliament will meet at Athens to oust the present Cabinet, with the supporters of ex-Premier Venizelos as powerful as ever.

Alleged Allied Offer to Bulgars.

BERLIN, Aug. 15.—Regarding the note of the Entente powers to Bulgaria the Sofia correspondent of the Vossische Zeitung telegraphs:

"The Entente nations promise as a consideration for Bulgarian assistance to obtain from Serbia the cession of the non-contested zone in Macedonia with the exception of a small strip of the Serbo-Albanian frontier, which is to be retained to permit of a common Greco-Serbian frontier.

"By the non-contested zone is understood to mean that part of Macedonia which under the provisions of the Balkan alliance should have fallen to Bulgaria after the Balkan war.

"The extent of the cessions from Greece in the hinterland of Kavala is left undetermined. The Entente Allies point out that this depends upon the extent of Greek compensation in Asia Minor.

"The Entente Allies in addition proposed verbally that Anglo-French troops

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EMBARGO FLATLY REFUSED

Teutons' Arms Exports to Britain During the Boer War Cited.

NEVER COMPLAINED BEFORE

And Germany and Austria Have Always Trafficked in Arms, Lansing Shows.

PRACTICE BASED ON LAW

To Stop Such Trade Would Force All Nations to Adopt Militarism, He Holds,

AND IMPERIL OUR SAFETY

Reply Not Only an Answer to Teutonic Allies, but to Propagandists Here as Well.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—In the frankest and most direct statement it has made on the subject, the United States has informed Austria-Hungary that it will not stop the shipment of munitions of war to Europe. In thus answering the Austrian representations, contained in a note of June 20, Secretary Lansing declares that to establish the principle that neutral nations must not supply belligerents with arms and ammunition would be to leave the United States at the mercy of a nation that practiced militarism and accumulated great quantities of war supplies in time of peace. Furthermore, the general adoption of the principle would compel every nation to turn itself into an armed camp at all times.

The plain-spoken assertions of the Government are obviously directed more to Germany than to Austria. In fact, Germany is mentioned specifically as having followed the practice of supplying belligerents with war munitions, thus adhering to the methods of which Germany and Austria now complain.

The inconsistency of the German attitude toward the shipment of munitions in the present war is pointed out by reference to her sales of war material to the British Government during the Boer war, when the Boer republics "were in a situation almost identical in that respect with that in which Austria-Hungary and Germany find themselves at the present time." And Secretary Lansing emphasizes this point by the statement that "yet, in spite of the commercial isolation of one belligerent, Germany sold to Great Britain, the other belligerent, hundreds of thousands of kilos of explosives, gunpowder, cartridges, shot, and weapons. As for Austria-Hungary, says Mr. Lansing, "it is known" that she did the same thing, although shipping in smaller quantities. Tables are attached to the note showing the amount of shipments of war munitions from Austria-Hungary and Germany to Great Britain during the Boer war.

"If at that time," says the Secretary of State, "Austria-Hungary and her present ally had refused to sell arms and ammunition to Great Britain on the ground that to do so would violate the spirit of true neutrality, the Imperial and Royal Government might with greater consistency and greater force urge its present contention."

Prussia's Trade With Russia.

Prussia's trade with Russia in military stores and arms during the Crimean war also is cited, as is Germany's traffic with Turkey during the war between Turkey and Italy.

The note bristles with frank statements in the most direct language. It obtains additional importance in that it is intended as an answer to the criticisms of those persons in this country who are endeavoring to force the Government to discontinue munitions shipments to Europe and will form the basis of resistance to any attempt which may be made in Congress next Winter toward the adoption of resolutions for placing an embargo on munitions exports.

That the note is regarded as a sufficient answer to the contentions of Austria is indicated by a sentence in the concluding paragraph that the Government "deems it unnecessary to extend further at the present time a consideration of the statement of the Austro-Hungarian Government."

That the United States is not to be guided by the fact that Germany and Austria-Hungary find themselves isolated in the present war by Great Britain's control of the seas is set forth with the same frankness that characterizes the whole document. To recognize an obligation to stop shipping munitions to the enemies of the Teutonic allies on account of special conditions would impose on every neutral nation, declares Secretary Lansing, "a duty to sit in judgment on the progress of a war and to restrict its commercial intercourse with a belligerent whose naval successes prevented the neutral

from trade with the enemy. If this principle should be applied because of the superiority of a belligerent at sea, ought it not to operate equally as to a belligerent superior on land?"

Involves Perplexities.

Applying this theory of equalization, says Mr. Lansing, a belligerent who lacks the necessary munitions to contend successfully on land ought to be permitted to purchase them from neutrals, while a belligerent with an abundance of war stores or with the power to produce them should be debarred from such traffic. To follow the idea advanced by the Austrian Government would involve a neutral nation in a mass of perplexities which, among other things, would produce economic confusion and deprive all commerce of legitimate fields of enterprise, in Mr. Lansing's opinion.

If the principle for which Austria contends is sound, remarks the Secretary of State, it should apply with equal force to all articles of contraband. There is a vein of humorous irony in Mr. Lansing's suggestion that if the principle of equalization were applied, neutral nations would be obligated to place an embargo on food and clothing, because one of the nations at war, which might have an ample supply of arms and ammunition, but no food and clothing, could not obtain them through commercial intercourse.

Austria is told that she and Germany, particularly the latter, produced in the years preceding the European war a great surplus of arms and ammunition, which they sold especially to belligerents.

"Never during that period," says this Government, "did either of them suggest or apply the principle now advocated by the Imperial and Royal Government."

Hits at Militarism.

What probably will be regarded as the most important part of this document is the reference to militarism. In addition to the question of principle, Mr. Lansing says there is a "practical and substantial reason why the Government of the United States has from the foundation of the Republic to the present time advocated and practiced unrestricted trade in arms and military supplies."

That reason is that it is not the policy of the United States to maintain in time of peace a large military establishment or military stores sufficient to repel invasion by a well-equipped and powerful enemy. There is a direct thrust at militarism in the statement that the United States has desired to remain at peace with all nations and to avoid any appearance of menacing such peace by the threat of its armies and navies.

In consequence of this policy the United States would be seriously, perhaps fatally, embarrassed at the outset of the war, the Secretary holds. This Government, he says, has always depended on the right and power to buy war munitions from neutral nations "in case of foreign attack. This right, which it claims for itself, it cannot deny to others."

To adopt the principle advocated by Austria would turn each nation into an armed camp, according to the American view as set forth in the note. If all the nations were to stop selling munitions to belligerents, they would be compelled to have in readiness at all times sufficient munitions to meet any emergency and maintain munitions manufacturing establishments. This Government prfers not to adopt the Austrian theory, the general application of which would result in every nation becoming an armed camp "ready to resist aggression and tempted to employ force in asserting its rights rather than appeal to reason and justice for the settlement of international disputes."

The same idea is brought out even more strikingly where it is asserted: "The Government of the United States is convinced that the adoption of the theory would force militarism on the world, and work against that universal peace which is the desire and purpose of all nations which exalt justice and righteousness in their relations with one another."

The Secretary of State, however, takes occasion to say that the Government wishes to be understood as speaking with no thought of expressing or implying any judgment with regard to the circumstances of the European struggle.

Hints at a Rebuke.

The Government disputes the contention of Austria that the exportation of war munitions contravenes the preamble of one of The Hague conventions. The right and duty to determine when the necessity exists to prohibit the exportation of contraband of war rests with the neutral, not with the belligerent, according to the American interpretation of The Hague provision. If a neutral does not avail itself of this right, it is not the privilege of a belligerent to complain, for in doing so it would be in the position of declaring to the neutral power "what is necessary to protect that power's own rights." What appears to be a hint to Austria that she had no business to complain to this Government, is contained in the statement that "the Imperial and Royal Government cannot but perceive that a complaint of that nature would invite just rebuke."

Other points in the Austrian note are discussed, among them the statement that most international law authorities have held that exportation of contraband was unneutral. This Government finds that the contrary is the fact, less than one-fifth of the authorities consulted advocating this principle.

The American answer to Austria makes clear that the Administration does not intend to stop exports of munitions of war to belligerents and will oppose the efforts of the propagandists who are endeavoring to influence it to do so.

TEXT OF THE NOTE.

The Secretary of State to Ambassador Penfield:

Department of State,
Washington, D. C., Aug. 12, 1915.

Please present a note to the Royal Foreign Office in reply to its note of June 29 in the following sense:

The Government of the United States has given careful consideration to the statement of the Imperial and Royal Government in regard to the exportation of arms and ammunition from the United States to the countries at war with Austria-Hungary and Germany. The Government of the United States notes with satisfaction the recognition by the Imperial and Royal Government of the undoubted fact that its attitude with regard to the exportation of arms and ammunition from the United States is prompted by its intention to "maintain the strictest neutrality and to conform to the letter of the provisions of international treaties," but is surprised to find the Imperial and Royal Government implying that the observance of the strict principles of the law under the conditions which have developed in the present war is insufficient, and asserting that this Government should go beyond the long-recognized rules governing such traffic by neutrals and adopt measures to "maintain an attitude of strict parity with respect to both belligerent parties."

To this assertion of an obligation to change or modify the rules of international usage on account of special conditions, the Government of the United States cannot accede. The recognition of an obligation of this sort, unknown to the international practice of the past, would impose upon every neutral nation a duty to sit in judgment on the progress of a war and to restrict its commercial intercourse with a belligerent whose naval successes prevented the neutral from trade with the enemy. The contention of the Imperial and Royal Government appears to be that the advantages gained to a belligerent by its superiority on the sea should be equalized by the neutral powers by the establishment of a system of non-intercourse with the victor. The Imperial and Royal Government confines its comments to arms and ammunition, but, if the principle for which it contends is sound, it should apply with equal force to all articles of contraband. A belligerent controlling the high seas might possess an ample supply of arms and ammunition, but be in want of food and clothing. On the novel principle that equalization is a neutral duty, neutral nations would be obligated to place an embargo on such articles because one of the belligerents could not obtain them through commercial intercourse.

But if this principle, so strongly urged by the Imperial and Royal Government, should be admitted to obtain by reason of the superiority of a belligerent at sea, ought it not to operate equally as to a belligerent superior on land? Applying this theory of equalization, a belligerent who lacks the necessary munitions to contend successfully on land ought to be permitted to purchase them from neutrals, while a belligerent with an abundance of war stores or with the power to produce them should be debarred from such traffic.

Manifestly the idea of strict neutrality now advanced by the Imperial and Royal Government, would involve a neutral nation in a mass of perplexities which would obscure the whole field of international obligation, produce economic confusion and deprive all commerce and industry of legitimate fields of enterprise, already heavily burdened by the unavoidable restriction of war.

German Trade in Arms.

In this connection it is pertinent to direct the attention of the Imperial and Royal Government to the fact that Austria-Hungary and Germany, particularly the latter, have during the years preceding the present European war produced a great surplus of arms and ammunition which they sold throughout the world, and especially to belligerents. Never during that period did either of them suggest or apply the principle now advocated by the Imperial and Royal Government.

During the Boer War between Great Britain and the South African republics the patrol of the coasts of neighboring neutral colonies by British naval vessels prevented arms and ammunition reaching the Transvaal or the Orange Free State. The Allied republics were in a situation almost identical in that respect with that in which Austria-Hungary and Germany find themselves at the present time. Yet, in spite of the commercial isolation of one belligerent, Germany sold to Great Britain, the other belligerent, hundreds of thousands of kilos of explosives, gunpowder, cartridges, shot, and weapons; and it is known that Austria-Hungary also sold similar munitions to the same purchaser, though in smaller quantities. While, as compared with the present war, the quantities sold were small (a table of the sales is appended) the principle of neutrality involved was the same. If at that time Austria-Hungary and her present ally had refused to sell arms and ammunition to Great Britain on the ground that to do so would violate the spirit of strict neutrality the Imperial and Royal Government might with greater consistency and greater force urge its present contention.

It might be further so pointed out that during the Crimean war large quantities of arms and military stores were furnished to Russia by Prussian manufacturers; that during the recent war between Turkey and Italy, as this Government is advised, arms and ammunition were furnished to the Ottoman Government by Germany; and that during the Balkan wars the belligerents were supplied with munitions by both Austria-Hungary and Germany. While these latter cases are not analogous, as is the case of the South African war, to the situation of Austria-Hungary and Germany in the present war, they nevertheless clearly indicate the long established practice of the two empires in the matter of trade in war supplies.

In view of the foregoing statements, this Government is reluctant to believe that the Imperial and Royal Government will ascribe to the United States a lack of impartial neutrality in continuing its legitimate trade in all kinds of supplies used to render the armed forces of a belligerent efficient, even though the circumstances of the present war prevent Austria-Hungary from obtaining such supplies from the markets of the United States, which have been and remain, so far as the action and policy of this Government are concerned, open to all belligerents alike.

American Safety Involved.

But, in addition to the question of principle, there is a practical and substantial reason why the Government of the United States has from the foundation of the Republic to the present time advocated and practiced unrestricted trade in arms and military supplies. It has never been the policy of this country to maintain in time of peace a large military establishment or stores of arms and ammunition sufficient to repel invasion by a well equipped and powerful enemy. It has desired to remain at peace with all nations and to avoid any appearance of menacing such peace by the threat of its armies and navies. In consequence of this standing policy the United States would, in the event of attack by a foreign power, be at the outset of the war seriously, if not fatally, embarrassed by the lack of arms and ammunition and by the means to produce them in sufficient quantities to supply the requirements of national defense. The United States has always depended upon the right and power to purchase arms and ammunition from neutral nations in case of foreign attack. This right, which it claims for itself, it can not deny to others.

A nation whose principle and policy it is to rely upon international obligations and international justice to preserve its political and territorial integrity might become the prey of an aggressive nation whose policy and practice it is to increase its military strength during times of peace with the design of conquest, unless the nation attacked can, after war had been declared, go into the markets of the world and purchase the means to defend itself against the aggressor.

The general adoption by the nations of the world of the theory that neutral powers ought to prohibit the sale of arms and ammunition to belligerents would compel every nation to have in readiness at all times sufficient munitions of war to meet any emergency which might arise, and to erect and maintain establishments for the manufacture of arms and ammunition sufficient to supply the needs of its military and naval forces throughout the progress of a war. Manifestly the application of this theory would result in every nation becoming an armed camp, ready to resist aggression and tempted to employ force in asserting its rights rather than appeal to reason and justice for the settlement of international disputes.

Means World Militarism.

Perceiving, as it does, that the adoption of the principle that it is the duty of a neutral to prohibit the sale of arms and ammunition to a belligerent during the progress of a war would inevitably give the advantage to the belligerent which had encouraged the manufacture of munitions in time of peace, and which had laid in vast stores of arms and ammunition in anticipation of war, the Government of the United States is convinced that the adoption of the theory would force militarism on the world and work against the universal peace which is the desire and purpose of all nations with one another.

The Government of the United States in the foregoing discussion of the practical reason why it has advocated and practiced trade in munitions of war, wishes to be understood as speaking with no thought of expressing or implying any judgment with regard to the circumstances of the present war, but as merely putting very frankly the argument in this matter which has been conclusive in determining the policy of the United States.

While the practice of nations, so well illustrated by the practice of Austria-Hungary and Germany during the South African War, and the manifest evil which would result from a change of the practice, render compliance with the suggestions of the Imperial and Royal Government out of the question, certain assertions appearing in the Austro-Hungarian statement as grounds for its contentions can not be passed over without comment. These assertions are substantially as follows:

(1) That the exportation of arms and ammunition from the United States to belligerents contravenes the preamble of The Hague Convention, No. 13 of 1907;

(2) That it is consistent with the refusal of this Government to allow delivery of supplies to vessels of war on the high seas;

(3) That "according to all authorities on international law, who concern themselves more properly with the question," exportation should be prevented "when this traffic assumes such a form of such dimensions that the neutrality of a nation becomes involved thereby."

Hague Requirements Clear.

As to the assertion that the exportation of arms and ammunition contravenes the preamble of The Hague Convention, No. 13 of 1907, this Government presumes that reference is made to the last paragraph of the preamble, which is as follows:

"Seeing that in this category of ideas these rules should not in principle be altered in the course of the war by a neutral power except in a case where experience has shown the necessity for such change for the protection of the rights of that power."

Manifestly the only ground to change the rules laid down by the convention, one of which, it should be noted, explicitly declares that a neutral is not bound to prohibit the exportation of contraband of war, is the necessity of a neutral power to do so in order to protect its own rights. The right and duty to determine when this necessity exists rests with the neutral, not with a belligerent. It is discretionary, not mandatory. If a neutral power does not avail itself of the right, a belligerent is not privileged to complain, for in doing so it would be in the position of declaring to the neutral power what is necessary to protect that power's own rights. The imperial and Royal Government cannot but perceive that a complaint of this nature would invite just rebuke.

With reference to the asserted inconsistency of the course adopted by this Government in relation to the exportation of arms and ammunition and that followed in not allowing supplies to be taken from its ports to ships of war on the high seas, it is only necessary to point out that the prohibition of supplies to ships of war rests upon the principle that a neutral power must not permit its territory to become a naval base for either belligerent. A warship may, under certain restrictions, obtain fuel and supplies in a neutral port once in three months. To permit merchant vessels acting as tenders to carry supplies more often than three months and in unlimited amount would defeat the purpose of the rule and might constitute the neutral territory a naval base. Furthermore, this Government is unaware that any Austro-Hungarian ship of war has sought to obtain supplies from a port in the United States, either directly or indirectly. The subject has, however, already been discussed with the Imperial German Government, to which the position of this Government was fully set forth Dec. 24, 1914.

Quotes German Authority.

In view of the positive assertion in the statement of the Imperial and Royal Government as to the unanimity of the opinions of text writers as to the exportation of contraband being unneutral, this Government has caused a careful examination of the principal authorities on international law to be made. As a result of this examination it has come to the conclusion that the Imperial and Royal Government has been misled and has inadvertently made an erroneous assertion. Less than one-fifth of the authorities consulted advocate unreservedly the prohibition of the export of contraband. Several of those who constitute this minority admit that the practice of nations has been otherwise. It may not be inopportune to direct particular attention to the declaration of the German authority, Paul Einicke, who states that, at the beginning of a war, belligerents have never remonstrated against the enactment of prohibitions on trade in contraband, but adds "that such prohibitions may be considered as violation of neutrality, or at least as unfriendly acts, if they are enacted during a war with the purpose to close unexpectedly the sources of supply to a party which heretofore had relied on them."

The Government of the United States deems it unnecessary to extend further at the present time a consideration of the statement of the Austro-Hungarian Government. The principles of international law, the practice of nations, the national safety of the United States and other nations without great military and naval establishments, the prevention of increased armies and navies, the adoption of peaceful methods for the adjustment of international differences, and, finally, neutrality itself are opposed to the prohibition by a neutral nation of the exportation of arms, ammunition or other munitions of war to belligerent powers during the progress of the war.

LANSING.

REPORT ALLIED AIRMEN OVER CONSTANTINOPLE

Athens Hears Many Bombs Were Dropped on Galata With Heavy Casualties.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 16.—A dispatch to The Daily News from Athens says:

"French and British aeroplanes have flown over Constantinople. They threw bombs on Galata, causing heavy casualties."

GERMANS RENEW DRIVE AT DVINSK

Continued from Page 1.

ditional sentence: "The ring around Novo Georgievsk is now becoming narrower."

This official statement was issued last night at the Austrian War Office:

Our adversary yesterday again made a halt on the whole front west of the Bug in prepared positions, but the Allies armies attacked and cleared their way through the hostile lines at several points. Since early morning the Russians everywhere are again in retreat.

Russians Also Take Prisoners.

The following official statement was issued tonight at the Russian War Office:

In the region of Riga there has been no change. In the directions of Jacobstadt and Dvinsk the fighting Friday and Saturday became intense.

Between the Narew and the Bug we repulsed successfully stubborn German attacks.

On the left bank of the Bug Friday and Saturday the enemy strengthened his offensive against our positions along the railway from Siedlce to Lukow. We stopped this movement and on Saturday took 800 Austro-German prisoners and some machine guns.

At Novo Georgievsk the enemy bombarded the fortifications with heavy guns and made a series of partial attacks on different sectors of the fortress, which were generally repulsed.

On the right bank of the Bug there have been no serious changes. On the Zlota Lipa in the region south of Dualouv our advance guards on Friday, in the course of a successful reconnoissance, destroyed wire entanglements and took two lines of German trenches, killing the defenders.

On the Dniester front Friday and Saturday night in the district near the confluence of the Stripa and Zlota Lipa, there were actions which were supported on the Austrian side by a heavy cannonade, both from field and siege guns.

CONFER ON POLAND'S FUTURE.

Burian Meets Leading German Statesmen in Berlin.

BERLIN, Aug. 15, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Baron Stephen Burian von Rajecz, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, who arrived in Berlin on Aug. 13, is conferring with the leading German statesmen with regard to the future status of Russian Poland, says The Overseas News Agency.

REASSURES RUSSIANS.

British Ambassador Justifies Delay of Allies in West.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 16.—Dispatches from Petrograd to morning newspapers quote from an interview given there by Sir George Buchanan, the British Ambassador.

The Daily News correspondent says that Sir George "justifies the apparent inaction of the French and English troops against the Germans in the West. He points out that if the Germans were able to pierce the Franco-British positions this might prove irreparable. It is better that the Allies in the West should wait till they are quite ready. The Russians hope that all the actions of the Allies will represent one organic entirety."

The Daily Mail dispatch says:

"With regard to the Dardanelles, Sir George made the interesting disclosure that when Turkey declared war, Russia appealed to Great Britain to make a demonstration in some quarter which would have the effect of drawing off a portion of the Turkish forces in the Caucasus.

"For this purpose and also with the object of opening the strait in order to allow Russia to export grain and receive war supplies, Great Britain had sent large numbers of troops and great quantities of munitions to the Gallipoli Peninsula. This had weakened the Allies on the western front, he said, and had delayed their advance."

USED THEIR DEAD AS SHIELD AT HOOGE

Germans Piled Them as Barricades When Bodies Clogged the Trenches.

OFFICERS WOULD NOT YIELD

So the Victorious British Dropped Bombs Into Their Dugouts and Blew Them to Pieces.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 16.—A Morning Post correspondent at British headquarters in Flanders says of the recapture of the trenches at Hooge:

"Officers and men alike bear testimony to the accuracy and efficiency of our artillery fire, which filled them with enthusiasm. The Germans were undoubtedly taken by surprise. They were almost all waiting comfortably in their dugouts for the bombardment to cease. The attack was upon them before they realized that the bombardment was off. In one of the dugouts a benevolent-looking gentleman in gold-rimmed spectacles was found so absorbed in a work of philosophy that he had apparently forgotten that a battle was going on.

"Some German officers barricaded themselves in the dugouts and declined to surrender. The sandbags had to be torn from the roof of the dugouts and bombs dropped in from above. One by one the dugouts and their occupants were blown to pieces, and the fight passed forward out of the redoubt to the northwest, along a trench which declined from it over the crest of a hill.

"It had not been intended to extend our line far along this trench, but it was not possible to restrain the men. The trench was very deep and so narrow that the bayonet could not be used; all the work had to be done by bombing the enemy, who, escaped from the redoubt, had retired down this trench and offered desperate resistance, contesting every traverse. We had, however, at that moment not only our own bombs, but a considerable number of the enemy's, and we fought him back foot by foot, literally with his own weapons.

"The slaughter in this trench was very heavy, but the Germans suffered far more than we, and as our men forced them back the bottom of the trench was so filled with dead and dying that the Germans were raised up on the bodies of their own men, and in consequence had to fight in a stooping position.

"The Germans, to ward off attacks, piled up a barricade of their dead to act as a traverse. Our men, pushing forward, got to a point in the slope where they could see a crowd of Germans in the hollow below. Unable to reach them by any means themselves, they communicated the fact to the guns, and a salvo of shrapnel swept them out of existence.

"Meanwhile, on the right of the redoubt the trench had been carried as far as the old crater, which was filled with Germans, apparently waiting in reserve. Their position when our men gained the lip of the crater was hopeless. They were most anxious to come out and surrender, clambering up the sides in order to yield themselves. The bulk of the prisoners taken came from this spot, and it unfortunately happened that when marching to the rear one of the enemy's shells killed a number of them, as well as some of the escort."

FRENCH HOLD A CRATER, HURLING GERMANS BACK

Check a Bagatelle Attack After a Mine Explosion—Several Artillery Battles.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—A night of violent artillery duels in Artois, Champagne, Lorraine, and other regions along the western front was followed by a day of relatively insignificant actions. In the Argonne and the Vosges there were artillery exchanges, and near Bagatelle the French repulsed a German attempt to occupy a position after it had been blown up by a mine.

The following official communication was issued in Paris this evening:

The day has been quiet on the whole of the front.

In the Argonne the intervention of our artillery has interrupted the bombardment of the enemy at Courtes-Chaussées and at the Fontaine-aux-Charmes.

In the sector of Bagatelle the explosion of a mine has resulted in a fight for the occupation of the crater, the masters of which we have remained.

The enemy has fired a few shots at long range on the open town of Montdidier. Our counter artillery attack has stopped his fire.

As a reply to the bombardment of St. Dié and our camp east of the Lingekopf we have bombarded the railway station of St. Marie-aux-Mines and the German camp of Marenstall.

The text of the Paris afternoon statement follows:

In the course of the night artillery duels were particularly violent in Artois, in the region of Souchez; at Roclincourt; in the Champagne at Beausejour fort, and in Lorraine, and in the region of Leintrey and Reillon.

Between the Oise and the Aisne we exploded a mine to the north of Puisalenne and we occupied the excavation after violent hand-to-hand fighting.

In the Argonne, at the Courtes Chaussées and at La Fontaine, there were engagements with bombs and petards.

In the Vosges, in the region of the Fave River, a German mine was exploded on Hill 607, south of Lusse, without causing any loss or damage.

A squadron of nineteen aeroplanes bombarded the German parks and depots in the valley of Spada. The aviators dropped 108 shells on their objectives. All our aeroplanes returned without incident.

The text of the Berlin official statement follows:

In the Argonne the Martinswerk is being rebuilt. We buried 350 French corpses.

The repeated bombardment of Münster, in the valley of the Fecht, was answered by us with a bombardment of the railway tunnel at St. Dié. The French, whose fire had been directed afterward toward Markirch, ceased when they realized the intentions of our artillery.

Reuter's version of the German official communication, referring to the situation in the Argonne, says:

In the Argonne we have consolidated our positions at Martinswerk and buried 350 French dead.

FRENCH AVIATORS WIN IN THREE ENGAGEMENTS

They Force Two German Machines to Descend and Rout Ten More.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—French aviators are reported to have distinguished themselves recently in several aerial combats with German machines. A French craft reconnoitring above Colmar on Thursday was attacked by a German machine, which it forced to descend within the German lines in Alsace, evidently damaged by shots.

The same day two German planes were chased back from above French positions in Artois, while two French patrols attacked and apparently damaged another German aeroplane. An Albatross machine was forced to the ground in the same way on Wednesday.

A squadron of ten German aeroplanes which attempted a bomb attack on Toul and Nancy on Aug. 1 was forced to retreat by French machines, dropping the projectiles they carried upon open fields.

FRENCH PUBLIC OPINION SUSTAINS GEN. JOFFRE

Parliamentary Insurgents Face Defeat in Attempts to Discredit Him and Millerand.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—The insurgents in Parliament have made the "Parliamentary control" of the war the basis of their attacks upon the Ministry of War, asserting that Parliament, as representing the nation, should control the Cabinet, which controls M. Millerand, who controls General Joffre.

Unfortunately for them, they forgot that the people of France in the last resort control their own representatives; for it is public opinion—which the Government, misjudging it, has tried to keep ignorant of the whole crisis—that has suddenly expressed such a condemnation of the insurgents' methods that the Government has been encouraged to give an uncompromising refusal to their demands. The very weapon of a public debate with which the insurgents were threatening the Government, is now used against them. Premier Viviani has said: "Hold your public debate; we are ready to meet you." The insurgents now realize that if they speak out they may risk their heads. They are baffled just when they thought victory was in sight.

Intransigeant says:

"They spoke too loudly and too quickly. The two sittings of the Chamber at which they exhibited their rancors and ambitions, caused such stupefaction among the public that the Government felt itself fortified, and now does not fear to open the debate."

The last phrase gives the key to the situation. The public has demonstrated its confidence in General Joffre and the Government, so that the latter, instead of shrinking from publicity, now courts it. Thus the Temps today speaks openly of "the party trying to oust the War Minister," although only a week ago even a hint of the crisis was hastily censored.

The insurgents' only hope now lies in a secret session of the Chamber, which they are trying to arrange, but this is considered unlikely.

PREDICTS ALLIED OFFENSIVE

British Observer Says It Is Being Prepared on Two Fronts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 16.—A Daily Chronicle correspondent, who has been making a tour of the French front in the Moselle Valley, writing from Nancy, says:

"We are in the midst of an interval of preparation for an effort, the magnitude of which was not known anywhere, and could not have been anticipated. From the sea to the Alps no considerable offensive has been attempted for more than two months, though enough pressure has been maintained to pin the German armies down and prevent them sending reinforcements from the west to the east.

"The central empires are approaching the point of exhaustion. The further the Russian campaign goes the sooner this point is reached. Then, with falling numbers, will come the imperative need to shorten the German front—a perilous operation which the lynx eyes of the French, British, and Italian armies will not allow to pass undisturbed.

"Naturally, it is a secret whether the great offensive which is being prepared in the factories of the Allies from Lyons to Sheffield will be delayed until this critical moment."

RUSSIANS HALT TURKS.

Report Gains in Caucasus and Capture of Transport Column.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 15, (via London.) The following statement was issued today at the headquarters of the Army of the Caucasus:

In the direction of Olti in the district of Bilaassore attempts of the Turks to resume the offensive were repulsed by infantry and machine gun fire.

In the Valley of Passine we took the western crest of Kara Derbent after a stubborn fight. All Turkish attempts to regain their lost position were unsuccessful.

We captured a Turkish transport column with an escort of prisoners. The column included a large drove of cattle and wagons loaded with grenades and rifles.

A later statement regarding the operations in the Caucasus, issued tonight, was as follows:

In the Passine Valley we repulsed Turkish attacks, inflicting heavy losses.

On the Euphrates River one of our columns, continuing the pursuit, attacked and occupied Melazghert and made more than 200 prisoners in one day.

In the direction of Van, one of our detachments met and fought the Kurds, taking many prisoners.

Mildly Alkaline
From The Famous
White Rock
Mineral Springs
Waukesha, Wisconsin
U.S.A.
Office 100 Broadway, N.Y. City.

TURKISH MUTINEERS QUELLED BY GERMANS?

Athens Reports That the Kaiser's Officers Sent 45 Ringleaders to Constantinople.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 16.—An Athens dispatch to The Daily Chronicle says:

"The strained and increasingly bad relations between German and Turkish army officers have led to a serious crisis. I have it on quite indisputable authority that a few days ago a quarrel among staff and other officers at the front in the Gallipoli Peninsula led to a mutiny of formidable dimensions against the Germans. The latter were forced to take the strongest measures to quell the insurrection, and with considerable difficulty arrested the ringleaders and some other officers involved. These, to the number of forty-five, were sent in chains to Constantinople, where they would have been shot but the German commander did not feel himself in a strong enough position to do so immediately.

"The arrests caused a great sensation throughout the ranks of the army, and tended to increase the very considerable indignation against the Germans, who now have few real friends even among the most prominent Young Turks.

"I have spoken today with four people who have just arrived here from the Turkish capital. All agree in representing the situation there as very perilous. One of them was told by the Sultan's physician that his Majesty was very ill and quite incapable of attending to State affairs. He is said to be in a serious state of nervous prostration, and audiences are denied to even the most prominent Germans.

"One of the four gentlemen is a Greek of my acquaintance who has resided forty years in Constantinople, and whose statements can be regarded as absolutely reliable. He tells me that the greatest indignation is aroused in all circles in the capital by the proposal of Prince Hohenlohe-Langenburg to put Germans into administrative posts in the capital and throughout the country. The manner-less and overbearing attitude of the Germans, meanwhile, greatly aggravates the people and has called forth on several occasions lately vigorous protests from several Young Turk leaders.

"As for the populace generally, my friend says they are absolutely confused by the rosy communiqués which are plastered thick on every wall in Stamboul. The people can hardly reconcile the glowing accounts of victories with the torrent of Turkish wounded pouring into Constantinople.

"'There cannot be the slightest doubt,' my informant added, 'that the people are against the continuation of the war, if, indeed, they ever were in favor of it. My conviction is that a revolution is coming, and that it will hasten the triumph of the Allies.'

"From another equally reliable informant I learn that the number of wounded in the capital has reached the astounding figure of 125,000, while many thousands are at Maidos or the town of Gallipoli."

TURKS REPORT ALLIED CHECKS

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 14, (via London, Aug. 15.)—An attack directed by Anglo-French troops against the Turkish right wing north of Ari Burnu, on the Gallipoli Peninsula, was repulsed by a strong counterattack on Thursday, according to an official statement given out today by the Turkish War Department. The text of the statement follows:

On the Dardanelles front we repulsed on Thursday by a strong counterattack a hostile attack north of Ari Burnu against our right wing. We captured some prisoners, including one officer.

The active fire of our artillery on Friday dispersed a hostile infantry battalion on Anaforta Plain, and forced it to retire in the direction of Kemikli Liman.

At Ari Burnu we bombarded a hostile landing bridge.

At Sedd-el-Bahr our artillery on the left wing destroyed an enemy installation for the throwing of bombs.

Hostile airmen Thursday evening and again Friday morning dropped bombs on Ari Burnu, wounding nine soldiers.

9

Other advantages of a Trust Company over an individual executor

THE appointment of an individual Executor may hinder prompt settlement of your estate. The executor himself may become incapacitated before his duties are discharged. Delay follows. Application must be made to the Court for a substitute to complete the work.

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THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY

The New York Times leads all New York newspapers, morning and afternoon, every month in the year, in total volume of advertising, Help and Situation Wanted advertisements alone excepted.

MAKE 62 CHARGES OF MISUSED FLAGS

Germans Give Out a List of Alleged Offenses by the Allied Ships.

SEVEN CONCERN AMERICA

Among Them Are the Cases of the Lusitania and Orduna, Already Explained.

OTHER COUNTRIES INVOLVED

Allegations That Dutch, Danish, Swedish, Spanish, Greek, and Norwegian Flags Were Also Misused.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The German Embassy made public this evening a memorandum on the alleged misuse of neutral markings by British merchantmen, citing over sixty cases in which British ships had sought to disguise their nationality. Many of these cases have been referred to the State Department as they came up, and the department, either on representations from the embassy or on its own initiative, has made extensive inquiries into all of them which appeared to involve a false use of the American flag.

The department has under consideration now the question of making a general statement of policy as to the abuse of neutral flags by belligerent ships. Early in the war, in a note to Great Britain, the American Government indicated its disapproval of the practice, but expressly refrained from a general statement of policy. It did go so far, however, as to say that it would deprecate any instructions by a belligerent Government to its commercial ship masters to use neutral flags. The American note did not take the ground that this infringed the sovereignty or rights of the country whose flag was thus falsely flown. It pointed out merely that such a practice greatly increased the dangers already imposed upon the shipping of neutral nations.

The first case of the use of the American flag by a British ship was that of the Lusitania on a voyage some time previous to that on which she was sunk without warning by a German submarine. She flew the American flag at her taffrail through the war zone and reached port in safety. It was later officially denied by the British Government that any instructions had been issued under which neutral flags were to be used to escape attack.

Following are the specific instances of the misuse of neutral markings cited in the German memorandum:

I.

Misuse of American Ships' Marks.

Feb. 3—An unknown freighter sailed from Dover to Nore Light, near Sheerness, under the American flag.

Feb. 7—The Lusitania's passengers report that by order of the British Admiralty the American flag was hoisted when near the Irish coast.

Feb. 11—The Orduna sailed in danger zone under the American flag.

April 23—The Dunedin, which arrived at Newport News on April 22, when on the sea hoisted the American flag in order to escape a German submarine.

May 16—The Carmantshire, (or Carnarvonshire,) when entering Bahia had her port of register altered from "Belfast" to "Boston, U. S. A."

May 30—An unknown steamer hoisted the American flag when near Gallop Fireship and carried Swedish nationality marks on her bow.

June 3—The Carnarvon sailed on April 21 under the American flag and the name of "Texan." (Report is confirmed by Captain Horace Jefferson of Brooklyn, N. Y., master of steamship Southerland of Savannah.)

II.

Misuse of Danish Ships' Marks.

Feb. 17—An unknown steamer, according to report of a Swedish Captain, entered port bearing the name "Viborg" and underneath the nationality mark "Denmark" painted on middle of hull.

Feb. 22—An unknown steamer; Danish Captain observed how Danish colors were being painted on and how she hoisted British flag only when arriving in English waters.

April 17—The Arwes Esbjerg carried Danish flag as well as Danish national colors on bow and stern; hoisted British flag when in mouth of Humber.

May 8—The Norrian, British troop transport, sailed from Liverpool to St. Nazaire under Danish flag. (Reported in diary of member of Canadian contingent.)

May 31—The Rotterdam when on sea carried the Danish flag and assumed the name Diana, which she covered up by a canvas when in Dutch waters.

June 2—An unknown steamer while lying in Burntisland carried on black funnel the inscription "Lasoe"; sailed under Danish flag and carried the Danish colors on her freeboard. (Reported by Swedish S. S. Ludwig Peyron.)

June 11—The Perth, sailing between Leith and Amsterdam, said to be using Danish flag. Has no name on stern.

III.

Misuse of Greek Ships' Marks.

March 27—The Cardigan changed name on voyage from Naples to England first to Athan, subsequently to Athanasios, flying Greek flag. (Reported by Captain S. S. Bayern.)

IV.

Misuse of Dutch Ships' Marks.

Feb. 6—The City of Marseilles was seen passing with funnels painted like ships of Maatschappy Nederland and flying Dutch flag.

Feb. 10—The Laertes took to flight and hoisted Dutch flag when ordered to stop by submarine.

Feb. 11—The Wallfuit sailed under Dutch flag; entered Ymuiden. (Wireless to Wilhelmshaven from Dutch S. S. Vomitgang.)

Feb. 15—The Harwich steamers removed their name on bow and stern; painting on funnels changed; fly Dutch flag when on sea.

Feb. 22—The Errol adopted funnel painting and distinctive marks of Dutch steamers at Cartagena.

Feb. 24—An unknown steamer left Liverpool under false name "Ystrl" flying the Dutch flag.

Feb. 26—The Argo had same funnel painting as Royal Netherlands Stoomboot Maatschappy when entering Rotterdam; a Dutch flag was hung up to dry in engine room.

March 16—The Lady carried men belonging to Belgian Army from Rotterdam to England under Dutch flag.

March 29—The Wainer Castle, (Union Castle Line,) entered Funchal with paint altered to look like Dutch steamer. (Letter from Funchal of Feb. 25.)

April 7—The Anvers crew relate name painted over in Falmouth to read "Bremer Rotterdam"; sailed from Falmouth under Dutch flag; restored proper name "Anvers" on voyage between Noord Hinder and Maas fireship; letters "Rotterdam" were only removed at Rotterdam upon order from port authorities. (Letter of master of S. S. Vigbert to Hamburg-Bremen Africa Line of April 8.)

May 6—The Quentin; name and port of register painted over; said to fly Dutch flag when on sea on her route between Rotterdam and Leith.

May 7—The Star of Victoria, according to report of a seaman who returned to Rotterdam, entered Plymouth with troops on board, flying the Dutch flag, which was replaced by British flag only when in port.

May 10—The Dotteret carried on board canvas cover six to seven meters long with "Maas" and "Rotterdam" painted on. Said to have used cover on former voyages.

May 10—Out of sixty unknown steamers sighted since May 1, about fifty-five carried Dutch flag and distinctive marks.

June 12—The fishing steamers V. L. 16 and W. L. 42 carried Dutch flag when off the mouth of river Tyne. Both had red, blue, and white band painted on funnel.

June 26—An unknown steamer of English Blue Funnel Line, on June 26 was lying in Amsterdam with the name altered to Dardanus. On both sides of bow and stern she had the Dutch national colors painted on. The genuine S. S. Dardanus belongs to the Nederlandsche Stoomboot Maatschappy Ocean of Amsterdam.

V.

Misuse of Norwegian Ships' Marks.

March 5—Unknown steamers touching Las Palmas alter their names and also paint Norwegian colors on freeboard.

March 14—Two unknown steamers left Dutch ports on March 14 under Norwegian flag.

March 14—The Aaro (Wilson Line) changed colors of funnel and, according to newspaper reports, entered Christiania with Norwegian colors painted on her freeboard.

April 21—The Lockwood flew Norwegian flag when torpedoed by submarine and hoisted British flag only after the torpedo was fired.

May 8—Two unknown steamers lay in Glasgow with Norwegian colors.

June 2—An unknown steamer starting from the Humber hung out a large sign with Norwegian colors and the inscription "Ran-Norge" over her side when at sea. (Report of an English mate.)

June 7—Unknown colliers, going from Swansea to France, fly the Norwegian flag at sea.

June 17—The Quentin, leaving Rotterdam for Leith on June 14, flew the Norwegian flag on sea and displayed the words "Nordland-Bergen" painted on black iron signs which she hung over the real name.

June 22—The Grenadier, (Tyne-Tees Steamship Company, owners,) which runs between Rotterdam and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, flies the Norwegian flag at sea.

June 23—The Alasta, when entering Stornoway, was painted on both sides in Norwegian colors and displayed an inscription giving Bergen as her port of register.

June 24—The City of Brussels, from Bordeaux, entered Rotterdam on June 18; while on sea flew the Norwegian flag and showed the name "Vollrath Tham." The name was painted on wooden signs affixed to the ship's sides.

VI.

Misuse of Swedish Ships' Marks.

Feb. 15—Steamers of the Wilson Line are now painted black. The St. Andrew is lying at Gothenburg under Swedish flag.

Feb. 19—The Winga (Scandinavian Shipping Company, London) lay in Gothenburg with Swedish flag painted on her freeboard.

Feb. 22—The Zena when in Gothenburg had on board large pieces of canvas painted blue, yellow and blue, ready to be hung out on her sides.

March 2—Five unknown ships were met between Lowestoft and Grimsby by a captain who arrived at Gothenburg; their names were painted over, the funnel marks in part changed, and they were flying the Swedish flag.

March 17—Unknown steamer seen at Sunderland by a captain who arrived at Gothenburg with Swedish flag and Swedish distinctive marks painted on displaying the name "Fram," and the home port of "Goeteborg."

April 17—The Durham sails under name of "Hemland" and under Swedish flag and with Swedish marks painted on.

April 17—Unknown steamer observed at Shields by Swedish captain under the name of "Bergsund, Sverige."

April 21—The Hildawell entered Barl on April 12. Name changed to Hilda, Swedish flag painted on freeboard.

April 27—The Edenor, formerly Swedish but sold to England, according to report of Swedish captain, lay at Burntisland under Swedish flag and with the inscription of "Carma of Helsinborg."

May 7—Unknown steamer seen at Hull with home port painted over and replaced by "Sverige." Showed name of "Urha" and on both sides the Swedish national colors. (Report of master of Swedish S. S. Tor.)

May 10—Two unknown steamers with name and port of register painted over; displayed neutral signs on both sides; one called herself "Usula-Sverige."

May 27—The Middleton arrived at Las Palmas on May 5, having Swedish flag painted on hull. (Letter from master of S. S. Elizabeth Brook of the Woermann Line.)

May 30—Unknown steamer near Gallop fireship hoisted the American flag, while on her bow she carried Swedish national marks.

June 18—Unknown steamer was lying off Le Havre flying the British flag, while on her sides she displayed an electric sign reading "Sygna-Goeteborg." According to Lloyds Register there is only one Norwegian steamer by the name of "Sygna," which is considerably smaller. The steamer in question is evidently a British vessel flying the Swedish flag when on sea.

June 24—The Brussels, which arrived on June 20 in Rotterdam from Harwich, flew the Swedish flag while at sea and displayed the name of "Oscar II."

June 26—The Durban was lying in Kirkwall on June 9, with her name changed to "Urba-Sverige," and the Swedish flag was painted on both sides of the hull.

VII.

Misuse of Spanish Ships' Marks.

Feb. 20—Don Hugo (Rio Tinto Co., Ltd., London,) lying in Huelva, painted black, flying the Spanish flag.

April 12—Rio Tinto met between Beachy Head and Casquets under Spanish flag.

April 22—Cayo Romano, according to Cuban papers, entered Havana under Spanish flag and with the inscription, "Gaeniogarta Mendi, Bilbao."

June 22—John O. (Scott, S. S. Tyne Co., Ltd., owners,) during voyagee from Cardiff to Liverpool on May 12 flew Spanish flag and had it also painted on both sides. The name had been altered to "Juan," which was painted on a piece of canvas fixed to the ship's side.

Admissions of Two British Captains.

The hoisting of the American flag on the Cunarder Lusitania on Feb. 7 as she entered the Irish Sea, which is referred to in the statement issued from the German Embassy at Washington, was the individual act of Captain David Dow and was not in accordance with instructions received from the Admiralty. The Captain said afterward that he acted on the spur of the moment, with the idea he might prevent the ship from being torpedoed and save the lives of the passengers and crew.

The case of the Orduna was the same when the American flag was displayed on Jan. 31 on the run from Liverpool to Queenstown, and on Feb. 1, after the ship had left that port, until she was clear of the Irish coast. It was Captain T. M. Taylor's first voyage in the North Atlantic trade, and he hoisted the neutral colors to avoid risk of the passengers' lives. Since that period Captain Taylor has made several voyages in the Orduna and has been fired at by a torpedo and quick-firing guns from the German submarines.

With regard to the statement that the Rotterdam hoisted the Danish flag at sea on May 31 and assumed the name of Diana, which was covered with a canvas screen when she was in Dutch waters, officials of the Holland-America Line said yesterday that the charge was ridiculous so far as their vessel was concerned. The Rotterdam is so well known, being the only liner of her size and build afloat at the present time, that it would be impossible for Captain Stenger to disguise his ship by hoisting the Danish flag and painting the name Diana on the side. The German officials probably referred to a tank steamer called the Rotterdam, which has been trading between Rotterdam and New York and is under the Dutch flag.

MINERS MAY STRIKE AGAIN.

Express Dissatisfaction at Meetings in South Wales.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 16.—Miners, meeting at various places in the South Wales coal fields yesterday, adopted resolutions expressing dissatisfaction at the delay in completing a new wage agreement.

They recommended that unless a settlement should be reached soon another conference be held to consider the renewal of the strike.

The South Wales coal strike was supposedly settled on July 21 through the efforts of David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions. It was announced at that time that the terms of settlement granted a substantial increase in wages to the men and involved concessions to the strikers which were considered by their Executive Committee tantamount to an admission of the miners' claims on nearly all outstanding points.

U. S. LOOKS INTO SPY PROPAGANDA

Continued from Page 1.

ticle printed in a publication entitled to the use of the mails at second-class rates must be plainly designated as an advertisement if it is published in consideration of money or other thing of value. Action could be taken by the Postmaster General against subsidized publications.

The greatest care has been taken by the Administration to do nothing that would strain the relations of Germany and the United States into a worse condition. That has been the consistent policy of the Administration since friction began to develop between Berlin and Washington. For this reason, officials have exercised the greatest care to do nothing and say nothing that would in any way tend to indicate a belief on their part that the German Government was behind pro-German activities that appeared to be in violation of American laws. This consideration is still potent, and it was said today that it would appear in the conferences between high officials as to what action should be taken with reference to recently accumulated evidence.

One of the important features of the matter lies in the fact that the Government has the right to take cognizance of the activities of German officials in this country in an effort to injure a nation with which the United States is on friendly terms. It is well established that neutral territory cannot be used as a base of operations by a belligerent, and that persons accredited in a diplomatic or other official capacity to a neutral country must not engage in activities outside their official duties.

This attitude of neutrals was illustrated in the matter of the publication by the German Embassy of an advertisement in American newspapers, warning Americans not to travel on British steamers passing through the zone of German submarine warfare.

In the note, addressed by the United States to Germany on the sinking of the Lusitania, attention was called to this advertisement as an irregularity. If it should be shown that the German Government was financing the pro-German propaganda in the United States, and that German officials representatives in this country were directing the propaganda, the Administration might find it necessary to take action against these representatives.

GERMAN PROPAGANDA WORKS ON CASH BASIS

Mainspring in German Embassy —Strikes Fomented, Sentiment Moved by Official Inspiration.

Letters and reports or German agents and officials in this country and Germany which have come into possession of The New York World were published by that newspaper yesterday to show that the German propaganda here rests on a gold basis, that cash to turn public opinion in Germany's favor has been supplied freely, though secretly, by the German Government, and that its expenditure has been directly supervised by Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Chancellor; Count Johann von Bernstorff, the German Ambasador at Washington, and other German officials in high places.

How Strikes Were Fomented.

In a second installment of these documents, published today, evidence is offered that German agents fomented the strikes in the munitions factories of New England; that German agents attempted to corner all the liquid chlorine manufactured in this country, to prevent the Allies obtaining a supply of the poison gas, already used by the German armies; that a plan was made to obtain control of the Wright aeroplane factories, and that German agents were behind all the efforts to bring pressure to bear on Congress to enact an arms embargo, including a campaign in Texas to demand such an embargo unless the British Government permitted the shipment of cotton to Germany.

The letters quoted by The World showing how strikes in the munitions factories were fomented are as follows:

Strike Breeder's Letter to Embassy.

Received at Imperial German Embassy, Washington, Military Attache, July 1, 1915:

Dear Mr. Marlow: Herewith I send you a copy of a letter which I received from Detroit several days ago.

According to the information to which it refers, it has reference, in the first place, to one of the indorsers of the committee of the ironworkers. My surety, who talked the opportunity over with the sender, is of the opinion that the last step in the situation will be to call into being a strike in the munitions factories of Detroit, Cleveland, and Cincinnati, in so far as the necessary financial means can be secured. According to our estimates it could be done for about $50,000.

Our friend K. will come to New York on Thursday, or in the course of next week, in order to talk over with you personally the oportunity. Until that time he will keep the sender there.

With best regards, your devoted,

C. DENCKER.

[Inclosure.]

Dear Sir: Should you be interested in a plan for precipitating a general strike of all the automobile workers, including the allied industries in this city, the writer would be glad to consult with you at your office or through your accredited representative here.

I have reason to know that workers are very much dissatisfied with the part they are playing in the European war, and that with proper handling they would present a mighty protest against the persons responsible.

Wire immediately upon receipt of this communication to 2237 Dime Bank, this city, if interested. All negotiations must be strictly confidential. Very truly yours,

C. W. McLANE.

The leader of the Bridgeport strike of machinists was J. J. Keppler, Vice President of the National Machinists' Union.

Charges Based on Documents.

On the evidence of all the documents, several of which were reproduced in facsimile, The World asserts:

That the Fatherland, the pro-German weekly published by George Sylvester Viereck, receives large subsidies from the German Government through Dr. Heinrich F. Albert, chief financial agent of the German Government in this country.

That Mr. B. Claussen, a German agent, formerly with the Hamburg-American Line, wrote to Dr. Albert that he had obtained an option for the purchase for $900,000 of control of the American Press Association (a concern which supplies electrotyped printed matter to the smaller newspapers) and recommended that the association be purchased and used under the appearance of an impartial American news agency, to circulate news approved by the German Government.

That another German agent sent in July to Dr. Albert, Ambassador Bernstorff, and the German Foreign Office an elaborate report on the feasibility of establishing here a news agency which would appear to be under American control but would be used to circulate pro-German news.

That this agent advised the establishment of a lecture and moving picture bureau, ostensibly impartial, but under the control of the German Government, by means of which such men as Congressmen Gardner and Hobson, S. S. McClure, Senator Beveridge, Henry Reuterdahl, and Burr McIntosh might be used, without their seeing through the scheme, in the interest of Germany by being induced to lecture on Americanism and on dangers to be apprehended by this country from Japan and England.

That the German Chancellor himself caused be sent to Ambassador Bernstorff, on May 10, a letter recommending that the German Information Service pay the expenses of sending back to Germany, Edward Lyell Fox, a correspondent, "who was of great benefit to us by reason of his good dispatches."

That the German Government, through men who represented Ambassador Bernstorff, negotiated to purchase The New York Mail before it was bought by its present owners.

That an official in the office of the Military Attaché to the German Embassy supplied money to labor leaders to cause strikes in factories making munitions for the Allies.

That, while protesting against the shipment of munitions to the Allies, the German Government is now engaged in building a large munitions plant in this country, which will begin turning out projectiles for Germany by Sept. 1, and has made arrangements to deliver them through a neutral country bordering on Germany.

Viereck Control $1,750 a Month.

A letter to show that George S. Viereck obtained financial aid for the fatherland from Dr. Albert, representing the German Government, is reproduced in facsimile as follows:

Office of George Sylvester Viereck,
1,123 Broadway, New York, June 20, 1915.

Dear Dr. Albert:

In thinking the matter over, I do not think that Mrs. R. would be the proper intermediary, inasmuch as she does not attend to her financial affairs herself. If it must be a woman, Mrs. G., the mother of our friend, Mrs. L., would be far better.

However, personally, I see no reason why this payment could not be paid every month through Mr. Meyer, just like the other payments. If there is any objection to that, I would suggest that the payments be made to my personal friend and lawyer, Mr. Ely Simpson, whose standing as my legal adviser would exempt him from any possible inquiry.

As I have already received $250 this month, I inclose a statement for $1,500 for June. Will you please O. K. this and I shall then send my secretary for the cash? I am sending this letter by boy, as for obvious reasons I do not wish it to go through the mails. With best regards, sincerely yours, G. S. VIERECK.

The autograph signature of Viereck is appended to the letter. The statement inclosed was:

	June 29, 1915.
For June	$1,750
Of which I received	250
Leaves a balance of	$1,500

German Control Stipulated.

The reply of Dr. Albert, typewritten in German on paper with no printed or engraved letterhead and unsigned, is translated by The World as follows:

New York, July 1, 1915.

Dear Mr. Viereck: Your account regarding the $1,500—bonus, after deducting the $250 received—for the month of June 15, has been received.

I hope, in the course of the next week, to be able to make payment. In the meantime I request the proposal of a suitable person who can ascertain accurately and prove the financial condition of your paper. From the moment when we guarantee a regular advance, I must

1. Have a new statement of the condition of your paper.

2. Practice a control over the financial management.

In addition to this, we must have an understanding regarding the course in politics which you will pursue, which we have not asked heretofore. Perhaps you will be so kind as to talk the matter over, on the basis of this letter, with Mr. Fuehr. Your devoted,

[Not Signed.]

Mr. George Sylvester Viereck, 1,123 Broadway, New York City.

Other memoranda are said to show that the Austrian Government placed in this country several thousand feet of film to be displayed for the benefit of the German and Austrian Governments in moving picture houses in this country, Mexico, and Canada, together with lectures by Edward Lyell Fox, Albert K. Dawson, and others. The agreement made through Dr. Brandeis of the Austrian Consulate, representing Ambassador Dumba, provided that the Austrian Government turn over to the American Correspondent Film Company, Inc., of which M. B. Claussen was President, 8,000 feet of negative and 11,000 feet of positive film, made by the Austrian Government, which was to receive 25 per cent. of the net proceeds of the films.

The only limitation set by the Austrian Government upon the use of the films was that "Mr. Archibald is to receive a number of feet sufficient for use in his lectures. We have made an agreement with Mr. Archibald to furnish him with this as soon as the film is released. Film furnished to him is for his exquisive use, and is to be returned to us at the end of his lectures."

Mr. Archibald is said to be J. F. J. Archibald, the magazine writer, who has lectured on his war experiences in Germany and Austria.

Correspondent's Expenses Paid.

The communication from Berlin containing the recommendation of the Chancellor that the German Information Service pay the expenses of Mr. Fox's second trip to Berlin, was received by Ambassador Bernstorff, according to The World, and by him turned over to Captain F. von Papen, the Military Attaché. It is as follows:

Berlin, May 10, 1915.

Foreign Office:

From a third party I understand that the American journalist, Edward Lyell Fox, representative of the Wheeler Newspaper Syndicate, The American Magazine, and The Illustrated Sunday Magazines would like to again come to Germany as press representative. From the information I have received, these papers of his are in agreement as to this desire, but are not willing to pay the expenses of Mr. Fox. Inasmuch as this gentleman, at the time of his last sojourn in Germany, was of great benefit to us by reason of his good dispatches, it might be possible that the "German Information Service" would this time, as last time, be willing to pay the expenses of a five or six months' stay, which would amount to between 5,000 and 6,000 marks.

I would respectfully request your Excellency to sound Mr. Fox on his intentions and to make inquiries as to whether the costs of his stay can be raised there in any way.

I shall be glad to have a reply as soon as possible, if possible, by telegram.

By order of the Chancellor.

(Signed) STUMM.

To the Imperial Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, Washington.

"News" in German Interest.

In a letter said to have been written by M. B. Claussen to Dr. Albert, Claussen wrote that he had obtained a thirty-day option without cost for a controlling interest in the American Press Association, a $1,600,000 corporation with a main office in this city and seventeen branch offices and plants throughout the country. The price, according to Claussen, would be $900,000, which was $100,000 less than the cost of establishing a new service by means of tickers, patents of which are controlled by the American Press Association. Mr. Claussen's memorandum is said to have contained this. Courtland Smith, President of the association, emphatically denies that Claussen ever obtained such an option or had been approached in regard to one.

A long and detailed report made in July for Berlin, the German Ambassador and Dr. Albert gives a careful study of the plan for establishing a news bureau and a lecture bureau in this country, with estimates as to its cost and a favorable recommendation for the plan. It says:

Although many great mistakes have been made and much valuable time wasted, I am convinced that the desired results can yet be obtained for the principal reason that the "pro-German agitation" has during the last few months accomplished much which has been in the German interest. For instance, it has succeeded to convince the Driggs Seabury Ordnance Corporation in Pennsylvania that it is unjust to deliver ammunition to a belligerent power if one is an opponent of war as such. This factory has repeatedly declined to deliver arms to France and England in spite of the tremendous loss of money caused thereby.

In order to obtain our aim it is necessary to begin and carry through a press agitation which is adapted to the character, the wishes, and the way of thinking of the American public. Everything must be communicated to them in the form of "news," as they have been accustomed to this and only understand this kind of propaganda. The value of such a press campaign in America if carried out By Americans For Americans can be seen from the following concrete examples:

For the distribution of the news which we have in view it will be absolute necessary to found a new American news syndicate with German money. This has to be accomplished by a United States Corporation without letting it become known that German money is behind it. It has to be the aim of the syndicate to give to the American newspapers and magazines news and pictures with such a value as "news" that the American newspapers will feel compelled to buy them. These news and pictures have to be sold because, first, the American editor despises news which is delivered for nothing, as he imagines that anybody who delivers news for nothing has a selfish purpose, and, second, because the bureau, (respectively syndicate,) should in course of time not only cover its expenses but also pay a dividend. This dividend would be used to the purpose of extending the activities of the bureau and thereby increase its value to German diplomacy.

The news sent out must not make the impression of being put out for propaganda purposes. Although its principal value is based on its being pro-German, its success depends largely upon the subtlety of presentation. The bureau should be opened under the supposition that it is to be a permanent one.

How to Pass the Censor.

The writer of the memorandum goes on to recommend the reaching of rural communities by furnishing news and pictures to agencies which send electrotyped plates of "boilerplate" to small papers. He advises stationing popular American correspondents on the Eastern and Western fronts and establishing bureaus at various cities in Germany and her ally countries. He continues:

Besides the Foreign Office would have to permit the bureau to telegraph daily by wireless 3,000 or 4,000 words. I desire to state in this connection that a single wireless telegram sent by Mr. Cory in the German cause has been more useful than all the official reports sent by the Government by wireless since the beginning of the war.

Furthermore, a telegraphic code would have to be worked out, which, got up in a commercial manner, would make it possible to transmit such telegrams through a Dutch or Swiss bank friendly to Germany. If this is carried out in the right manner an enormous quantity of material could be cabled over without the enemy knowing how it got there.

The writer urges that a Chinese service should be established at once as a "counterweight against Japanese propaganda in the American press," offers a statement of the cost of the news and lecture bureau to show that it could be run for two years at an expense of about 1,080,000 marks, or $250,000.

After citing the men named heretofore as possible lecturers on the tours of the German Lecture Bureau, the writer advises that, whether his proposal be accepted or not, agitation on the part of Germans should cease on the subject of the violation of Belgian neutrality and Belgian atrocities; on the theme that England is to blame for the war; on the superiority of German culture over the culture of American and other nations. He advises that no more dry, scientific pamphlets should be put out in the German cause, and that Germans and especially Germans in authority should cease to discuss publicly the delivery of American arms and ammunition to the Allies.

Plan to Buy The Mail.

The plan to purchase The Mail for the German Government, before it was bought by its present owners, is revealed in a letter by Paul T. Davis, to Dr. Albert, which states that the father of the writer had put in much time and labor trying to arrange for the purchase of The Mail by the German Government or German interests, and that he should be paid therefor. The letter says that Mr. Davis, Sr., through George von Skal, a proininent pro-German agitator, got in touch with the German Ambassador on the proposal, but that the Ambassador finally notified him the matter was to be dropped. Mr. Davis, Sr., according to the letter, had worked on the proposal with Dr. Ludwig Nissen and Percival Kuhne. Part of the letter reads:

Father then found among his friends a prospectus submitted by Mr. McClure and Dr. Romely, and he then became certain that he was to be pushed aside.

When the paper changed hands he asked Mr. George von Skal to try to arrange between the people interested in the paper and himself some mode of recompensing him for the time and labor and expenses he had while attempting to promote the acquisition of the paper by interests friendly to Germany, but a few days ago Mr. George von Skal reported that he tried to speak to Dr. Dernburg before his sailing and called to them, and then spoke to others; but being in the employ of the German Government he says he could not push the matter properly.

Another disclosure said to be made by the correspondence obtained by The World is the report of an agent to Dr. Albert that control of the Wright Airship Company at Dayton, Ohio, could be accomplished through an "intimate, confidential man" of Mr. Wright's, to prevent to some degree the exportation of flying machines to the Allies. The agent adds that under German control the Wright plant could be made a "lucrative venture."

Information concerning the activities of a trade expert, Herr Waetzoldt, trade representative of the German Government in this country, is said to show a plot in which the German Government is interested, to bring about the detention by England of German dyes and chemicals in order that importers in this country should have opportunity for a vigorous protest against the English blockade.

One letter is said to show that Arthur von Briesen, the well-known German, who recently was described by Theodore Roosevelt as one of the most useful two private citizens he had ever known, had asked William Travers Jerome to engage in some legal undertaking connected with German propaganda, and that Mr. Jerome had requested a retaining fee of $10,000.

Viereck Attacked President.

The relations between Dr. Albert and Editor Viereck of The Fatherland derive some importance from the fact that Viereck's publication has frequently attacked President Wilson and his policies and all those supporting them. On Nov. 4 last year the paper said:

Now is the time to make your political influence felt. The November elections are approaching. Vote against any candidate who construes American neutrality to mean that England can seize American ships and American citizens, and treat the United States as though it were a province of Great Britain. After the election the anti-German sentiment in Congress will be outspoken.

In its Issue of Dec. 30 The Fatherland declared that "these degenerate Americans are bending their necks in meek humility while English warships are blocking our harbors, seizing American ships, and placing American passengers in jeopardy of their lives." It added:

If an appeal [to sever relations with England] is ignored, we pledge ourselves to stand together and to visit political retribution upon those in our eyes guilty of such evasion and infraction of the ethics of neutrality, regardless of party.

In the issue of Jan. 31 it referred to "Mr. Lansing and other friends of Great Britain in the Department of State." On April 14 it said of President Wilson's note to Great Britain:

This is dollar diplomacy with a vengeance. Does the President sincerely believe that dollars can atone for injustice? The voters of 1916 will teach him, too late, that he has misread the temper of the American people.

On April 31 it said: "There are two British Ambassadors at Washington. One is Mr. Spring-Rice and the other is Mr. William Jennings Bryan."

Prophesied Lusitania Sinking.

In the issue published on the day the Lusitania was sunk (May 12) the paper commenting on the torpedoing of the Gulfflight, said:

Before long a large passenger ship like the Lusitania, carrying implements of murder to Great Britain, will meet with a similar fate. If an American is foolish enough to intrust his life to a British ship in spite of the explicit warning of the German Embassy, he has only himself to blame if he meets with serious mishap.

Subsequently, commenting on the first Lusitania note, it said:

We hear that this is the time when we must all "get behind" the President. It is, on the contrary, the time when all patriotic Americans must voice emphatically their disapproval of his policy if they think that his policy is wrong. * * * If we permit American passengers to embark on floating arsenals in spite of the German warning, we have no right to blame Germany for our criminal negligence.

The attention of the State Department was directed to Viereck's prophecy of the sinking of the Lusitania soon after that disaster, and inquiry was made as to whether he was not liable to prosecution as having guilty knowledge of that crime.

McLANE KNOWN IN DETROIT.

Tried to Get Workmen in Auto Plants to Join a Union.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Aug. 15.—C. W. McLane, a self-stlyed "labor investigator," established himself in this city soon after the outbreak of the European war and busied himself about the plants of Detroit automobile concerns, which were building quantities of motor trucks and lorries for the European Allies.

McLane mingled with members of the Machinists' Union, who are employed in the motor plants, notably those of the Packard, Cadillac, and Maxwell Companies, but his efforts to unionize the men employed in the plants here failed.

McLane had his mail directed to Room 2,234 Dime Savings Bank Building. No trace of him is now known to the owners of the building, nor to McLane successors as tenants. He is said to have gone from here to the plant of the J. G. Brill Company at Philadelphia.

Members of the Detroit Federation of Labor tonight disclaimed any connection with McLane, and its Secretary said that McLane's efforts were not due to local labor auspices.

NO EMBASSY REPLY, YET; VON BERNSTORFF AWAY

Mr. Viereck Goes Out of Town Too, But M. B. Claussen Denies Trying to Buy a Press Bureau.

Count Johann von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, is automobiling in the Adirondacks.

Baron Haniel von Haimhausen, First Counselor to the embassy, who was in charge at the Summer embassy at Cedarhurst, L. I., yesterday, said he was not at liberty, in the Ambassador's absence, to make any comment on the propaganda charges. The embassy was very busy with routine affairs, anyway, and no statement on The World's charges of German violation of United States neutrality would be made until the return of the Ambassador, which might be tonight or tomorrow.

George Sylvester Viereck, editor of Fatherland, according to those in charge of his apartment at 202 Riverside Drive, rose early yesterday and left the city. In the evening it was said that Mr. Viereck had left word that he would have a statement to make regarding The World's charges at the office of Fatherland today. At this time, however, he had nothing to say.

M. B. Claussen, who has been acting as press agent for German interests, flatly repudiated the quotations published in The World's story as taken from a letter written by him with regard to the purchase of The American Press Association by German interests.

"When I read the letter it was the first I ever saw of it," said Claussen. "I don't know who wrote the letter. I doubt any one did, but I certainly did not. I never had any dealings with Mr. Smith of The American Press Association, never had any option on it, never tried to negotiate its purchase. I had no correspondence with Dr. Albert on the subject."

Mr. Claussen admitted that he was interested in films and arranging to show pictures coming from Austria. He denied that this was in the interest of German propaganda.

"The films were to come from all over the world," he said. "It was a plain business proposition: That's all."

Gompers Awaits Proofs.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, said last night that The World's report of attempts by German agents in this country to start strikes in munition plants making supplies for the Allies was a story not new to him.

"It's the echo of a story I have heard before," he said. "I don't know what the disclosures will be, but I think I know what the claims of disclosures will be. If what is promised is proved there will be big results; if it cannot be proved, the paper should be suppressed."

Mr. Gompers said he was reserving official action on or recognition of the report until he had read the details of the proof.

Mr. Gompers caused a sensation in labor circles when early in the strike at the Bridgeport munition plants he said that agents of a foreign nation were trying to cause strikes which would prevent the Allies from receiving war supplies. When the labor leaders in charge of the Bridgeport strike bitterly resented what they held to be an insinuation against them, Mr. Gompers issued a statement in which he said that his direct knowledge of the use of foreign money was confined to attempts to cause strikes among seamen and longshoremen. However, he declared, he had good reason to believe that the same influences were at work elsewhere. He has not retracted this statement, and he said last night he was not yet ready to do so.

There has been circulated a story that $500,000 was offered to Mr. Gompers by an enemy of the Allies to cause a strike in munition factories. He has refused to confirm or deny this story. When he was asked last night to tell about it he referred to an agent of a manufacturers' association, who, he said, once tried to bribe him and was now in prison.

NOTHING TO SAY ABOUT BANK LOAN ON SHIPS

Mr. Vanderlip and Mr. Kahn Decline to Comment on Attempts to Sell; Denial for A. S. White.

Charges made yesterday by The Providence Journal that the Government had come into possession of important evidence indicating flagrant violation of our neutrality by German agents will not be the subject of reply by the German Embassy, it was said at Cedarhurst yesterday, until the return of Ambassador Bernstorff, if then.

At the German Club, 112 West Fifty-ninth Street, where Captain Boy-Ed, the German Naval Attaché, lives when in the city, it was said that he had gone out of town and could not be reached until today or later.

Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, when his attention was called to The Providence Journal's assertion that the bank was asked to loan $2,500,000 at 6 per cent. during the first weeks of the war on the Hamburg-American ships now in Hoboken "to create an American interest in the sale of these ships to the American Government and thereby secure the additional assistance of a very important connection in the efforts that were to be made to swing Congress into line for the Ship Purchase bill, replied:

"I have absolutely nothing to say about it either way."

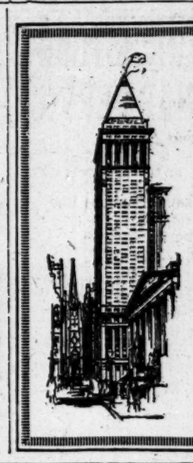
Otto H. Kahn, when asked about The Journal's assertion that it was he who sought to arrange a loan with the National City Bank and the Bank of Commerce, offering the interned Hamburg-American Line steamships as security, replied: "I have nothing to say."

When The Providence Journal's assertions were repeated in detail, Mr. Kahn said that the story was "wrong in part."

"But," he added, "when you begin to deny a newspaper story you have to continue making denials."

Archibald S. White of White & Co., bankers at 30 Pine Street, who was referred to by The Providence Journal as the agent of his friend Count von Bernstorff in an offer to the President of the Union Metallic Cartridge Company of $15,000,000 for his company's plant, was on a motor tour yesterday, and inquiries for him were referred to Blair Frazer, office manager for White & Co., who entered a denial for Mr. White.

"There is no truth at all in the story," Mr. Frazer said. "Mr. White never tried to buy the Union Metallic Cartridge Company or any other company with his money, or American money, or German money. Mr. White's only connection with Germany in this country is his personal friendship for Count von Bernstorff, which is a matter of ten years' standing. Mr. White has not permitted this friendship to draw him into any pro-German activity, however. He has completely ignored the war as far as his business is concerned, except that he has answered a few purely business inquiries from the branch offices of his firm in Liverpool and London."



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A Trunk for the Back Rack $5.89 Built especially for Ford cars. Made of three-ply basswood veneer, covered with black enameled duck, reinforced with four slats on top, and 8 metal corner caps. Brass locks and catches.

A Running Board Baggage Trunk $5.89 Just fits the running board of Ford Touring Cars. Roomy and capacious. Made of basswood veneer, covered with black enameled duck. Brass trimmings, locks, bolts, handles. Fasteners furnished to secure trunk to running board.

Ford Tire Trunk $4.49 Built of basswood veneer, covered with enameled duck, strongly sewn bindings, three long straps to fasten securely to tires, brass locks and handles, revolving door. 22 inches in diameter by 7 inches through.

Dust Proof Lunch Outfits $3.96 Of basswood veneer, covered with black enameled duck and lined with a sanitary oilcloth. Two white enameled plates; two forks, knives and spoons, salt and pepper shakers, large black enameled tin box for food.

Special Reductions on Dusters Linen, crash, chambray and khaki dusters, well made and long wearing.

"Shell" Goggles with side shields, 39c.

Robes, motoring apparel, hats, gloves, radiators, ornaments, mirrors, thermos bottles—complete equipment for the motorist at Macy savings.

BRITAIN REGISTERS FOR WAR SERVICE

Yesterday Was Enumeration Day Throughout the United Kingdom.

RECRUITING IS STIMULATED

Many Enlist to Escape the Imputation of Conscription—Some Irish Evade Registration.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—This was national registry day throughout the United Kingdom. Every person between the ages of 15 and 65 was called upon to fill out a form giving age, occupation, and ability to do work useful to the State. The forms, distributed yesterday, will be collected tomorrow, and will serve the Government as data as to the labor resources of the country and the number of men available for military service. The enumerators had been supplied with pink forms upon which to record particulars regarding those capable of military service.

The enumeration caused remarkable scenes in all parts of the country. Many young men, believing that the registry meant the beginning of compulsory service and that men joining the army hereafter would be considered conscripts instead of volunteers, went to the recruiting offices, which were kept open all day in some towns, to offer their services. On the other hand, a number of young Irishmen working in England, Scotland, and Wales, returned to Ireland, to some counties of which the registration regulation did not apply.

The departure of a party of these Irishmen from the Clyde was marked by a noisy demonstration. A crowd gathered at Greenock Harbor, jostled the prospective passengers and greeted them with cries of "Cowards!"

In Glasgow, particularly, a large number of young men hastened their marriages so that they might be included among those listed as married in the national register.

Simultaneously with the inauguration of the system of national registry, the National Service League issued a manifesto calling a series of public meetings throughout the country at which evey fit man will be urged to offer his services to the country, and resolutions will be passed calling upon the Government "to place the nation under orders."

Sylvia Says She Won't Register.

Sylvia Pankhurst will not comply with the national registry regulations, she asserts.

"I am not going to register, that's all I know about it," declared Miss Pankhurst tonight at a meeting followed by a demonstration of East London suffragists. "For my part I think it merely a ruse to get more power out of the workers. I am not a man, so they can't take me to war; but they won't send me to a munitions factory. They know there will be trouble.

"They pay two shillings eight pence (64 cents) a dozen for soldiers' khaki shirts, and men must fight for better conditions for women."

Says Cabinet Favors National Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 16.—Commenting editorially on the national service manifesto, The Daily Mail says:

"When counting heads in the Cabinet we believe it to be a fact that the majority are in favor of national service, but the minority are opposed, some from conscientious conviction, others through fear of losing votes when the war is over. Fear of losing votes on the part of politicians and fear of losing readers on the part of the slackers' press are the real causes of the delay in taking steps to wage war effectively.

"After the war came and The Daily Mail preached national service day by day, every slacker in the country abused and burned our paper. We are still accused of trying to Prussianize the nation, but we are receiving far more support and praise than condemnation. We are sure that the desire that our army should make some step forward and not remain where it was last October is as general among Liberals as among Conservatives."

FIRES AT RECORDERS; BARRICADES HOME

Resident of Lurgan, Ireland, Holding Out Against Police—Takes Many Shots at Them.

DUBLIN, Monday, Aug. 16.—Since early Saturday afternoon David Johnston of Lurgan, County Armagh, armed with a revolver, has been holding his home against the police, who seek to arrest him for having taken a pot-shot at the registry enumerators when they called shortly after noon on Saturday to deliver the official forms for the registry of Johnston's household.

Johnston, apparently believing the forms meant conscription, threw the papers into the street, and then, standing in his doorway, drew a revolver and fired at the retreating enumerators, who are members of the constabulary, but without effect. He then retired into his house, barricaded doors and windows, and prepared for a siege, which the police promptly instituted.

Occasional shots from behind Johnston's barricades have kept the police and the crowds at a considerable distance from the house. Bullets have narrowly missed an army officer, two policemen, and the town Health Officer, who some time ago certified that Johnston was a fit subject for a lunatic asylum. The man's home is located on the main street of the town, and his shooting has held up all traffic on the thoroughfare.

The police remained on siege duty Saturday night and Sunday, and vainly attempted to effect an entrance by stealth. Johnston appears to be well supplied with ammunition and fires frequently. His mother and sister, who were the only other occupants of the house with him, fled to the home of a neighbor when Johnston began to barricade himself inside, believing him mentally unbalanced.

The scene of the siege was visited by several thousand persons from the country roundabout yesterday. Johnston was still holding his fort at a late hour last night. He has been an inmate of an insane asylum three times. His hallucination is that the police are his enemies.

MORE BELGIAN PAPERS GIVEN TO GERMANS

Envoys Quoted Against England and France in the Moroccan and Agadir Cases.

BERLIN, Aug. 15, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—The Nordeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung continues its publication of the secret reports prepared by the Belgian Ministers at the European capitals prior to the outbreak of the war, and found by the German authorities in the archives at Brussels. The documents printed today deal with the Moroccan crisis. The Overseas News Agency has prepared the following summary of the report for transmission abroad:

"The origin of the Moroccan troubles is characterized by the Belgian Minister at Paris under date of April 20, 1911, thus:

"'England, which has pushed France into the Morocco muddle, now considers her work with satisfaction.'

"France's attitude toward the Morocco question was provocatory. The Belgian Minister at Berlin wrote on April 21, 1911:

"'The Algeciras convention was signed by France, though with a firm intention never to keep it.'

"France soon was so far advanced into the Moroccan muddle that she could not withdraw and had to provoke a German protest. The Belgian Minister at London on May 9, 1911, wrote:

"'The occupation of Fez, for instance, would present an aspect of being too permanent or an encroachment upon the spirit, if not upon the letter, of engagements taken in Algeciras, and could furnish an occasion for the intervention of Berlin.'

"Things soon advanced into a grotesque situation. The Belgian Minister at Berlin on June 17, 1911, wrote:

"'As Mr. Zimmermann, the Assistant Secretary of the German Foreign Office, told me yesterday on the other hand, Mr. Cambon, the French Ambassador at Berlin, takes pains almost every day to explain the essential difference between French and Spanish action in Morocco—that of Spain being a flagrant violation of the Algeciras act, while that of France is only its execution. "I listened to these explanations with a serious face," said the Assistant Secretary, who added that "it really was amusing to listen to lawyers' speeches in these court proceedings about a forgery!"'

"In the same report the Minister added:

"'Several of my colleagues are astonished by Germany's patience.'

"When the Panther appeared off Agadir, Morocco, it was evident that England wanted to complicate the situation and to force a violent solution of the crisis. The Belgian Minister at Paris on July 8, 1911, wrote:

"'There will be less chance for an understanding with Germany if England participates in the conversation.'"

RAPID TRANSIT PAYS CITY.

Rentals in Five Years Have Amounted to $11,500,000.

Controller Prendergast has forwarded to the Constitutional Convention a detailed report on the revenues and expenditures of the City of New York for the years 1910 to 1914, inclusive. The report groups the expenditures of the city in a novel way so as to indicate the division of official responsibility for the increases in expenditures from $254,781,035.23 in 1910 to $290,214,198.65 in 1914. Of these amounts there were expenditures of $75,848,106.03 in 1910 and $83,565,097.97 in 1914 from corporate stock funds for public improvements, the remainder, $169,932,928.30 in 1910 and $206,649,100.68 in 1914 were paid from revenues.

One section contains a series of tabulations setting forth in detail the unit costs of operation and expenses of the principal larger departments, classified according to the functions performed. Another section contains a comparison of the revenues and cash receipts of the city, classified according to origin. The figures of rapid transit rentals, it is shown, have been steadily increasing, from $2,200,000 in 1910 to $2,362,000 in 1914, a total for the five-year period of $11,500,000. One of the largest items of the city revenue comes from interest on overdue taxes, assessments, water rents and other accounts receivable. The amount of interest thus collected in the past five years is $16,716,000. Interest on the city's bank deposits during that period amounted to $4,184,000.

PICKS BATTLEFIELD FOR ARMAGEDDON

Prophet Everson Sees Russia Victorious in the World's Grand Final Scrap.

PROVES IT BY THE BIBLE

Says Muscovites Will Ultimately Overwhelm Orientals When They Meet in Asia.

Professor T. C. Everson, who gives free lectures in a tent at 146th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, picked the troops and the battlefield for Armageddon last night in his war talk on "Which Will Win, Slav of Teuton?"

Professor Everson sees the Russian hosts victorious in Asia Minor, as he senses the Armageddon conflict. He gives Bible quotations to prove it, and makes out his situation in a way that surely would convince any one who thought and believed as he did.

"Russia is the coming world power," Professor Everson declared. "It will be a long, bloody struggle for the Teuton is a foe worthy of any race's steel, and will never give up until every resource has been exhausted," continued the speaker. "But history has taught us that the hordes that have poured out of their native forests and plains have overwhelmed by brute strength and countless numbers the civilized nations of the past.

"Russia is one of those colossal nations, mostly semi-civilized like the barbarians of ancient times that overcame Rome. She is just beginning to wake to her great resources in men and territory and is bound to have her inning as a star among the nations of the world.

"Napoleon said he would never consent to Russia controling Constantinople, as that would destroy the equilibrium of Europe. This coveted goal is now nearly within her grasp. Once she has Constantinople and her vast granaries and other resources begin to flood the world through the Dardanelles, Constantinople will again become the center of a vast Empire.

"Prophecy pictures Russia as a leader among nations in the last days of this world's history, especially after she has driven the Turk out of Europe and followed on into Asia to put the finishing touch to the Ottoman Empire.

"In the thirty-eight and thirty-ninth chapters of Ezekiel, Russia is actually mentioned by name hundreds of years before she existed, showing that this reference to her is really prophetic.

"It reads: 'Son of man set thy face toward Gog, of the land of Magog, the Prince of Rosh, Meshech and Tubal and prophecy against him.' Used in this connection the word Gog means ruler. He is the ruler of Rosh, Meshech and Tubal.

"'Rosh is the original for the present name Russia. Gesenius, the great Hebrew lexicographer, says: 'By Rosh is meant the tribe on the north of the Taurus so-called from the neighborhood of the Rha or Volga and in this name and tribe we have the first traces of the Russ or Russian nation.'

"Tubal gave his name to the large territory that today is known as Tobolsk, situated in the northwestern part of Asiatic Russia. Meshech gave his name to the Moschi of which Herodotus speaks as settling near the Black Sea. There the Moschi became known as Muskovs and later, as Rawlinson says, 'they were called Muscovites and built Moscow and gave the name Muscovy to Russia throughout the East.'

"In this prophecy, therefore, we have the name by which Russia is known in Europe, Russ or Russia, and by the name she is known in Asia, Muscovy. It is evident, therefore, that the prophecy has given ample proof for recognizing the power about which it is speaking. It represents Russia as a leader of nations that finally gains control of European Turkey, but meets its fate in an endeavor to stem the tide against the rolling in of the mighty waves of the Oriental hordes as they endeavor to settle the racial question in this world.

"The great decimation of the white races makes it necessary that the white races shall have a champion and this champion they find in Russia, with her inexhaustible supply of men and natural resources. As she goes to conquer the oncoming Oriental hosts they will meet in Asia Minor, where the Bible places Armageddon, and that is the way in which the great battle of Armageddon is to be fought which prophecy places as the closing scene in this world's history."

ITALIAN INFANTRY GAINS NEW POSITIONS

Austrians Attempt Attacks With Armored Trains and Bombard Fortifications.

ROME, Aug. 15, (via Paris.)—An official statement issued today at the headquarters of the Italian General Staff was as follows:

In the Adige Valley an armored train of the enemy on which were mounted small calibre guns and machine guns, tried to raid the Serra Valley Railroad station, but was easily repulsed. A small attack against our positions at Monte Maggiore on the plateau northeast of Arsiero also was repulsed.

In the Valley of Popra (in the Upper Rienz,) the enemy in force attacked positions recently conquered by us, but after a sharp struggle was obliged to fall back with heavy loss.

In the Sexten Valley on the 13th, the enemy's artillery ceased to reply to ours. Our infantry accordingly advanced as far as the slopes of Freikofel and Corda Rossa. In the same way in the Paiwizo Basin and in the Monte Nero zone our infantry, supported by the fire of heavy field artillery, made considerable progress.

An enemy armored train carrying light artillery attempted an attack without success at the extreme end of the right wing of our positions southeast of Monfalcone.

VIENNA, Aug. 15, (via London.)—The Austrian official report on the Italian theatre is as follows:

On the southwestern front generally there has been greater activity. In the region of Gorizia our artillery fired some bombs on St. Canzian. A hostile attack near Radipuglia collapsed before our fire. The bridgehead at Gorizia was held by the Italians under moderate gunfire.

In the sector from Tolmein to Krn, after severe artillery preparation, strong hostile forces opened attacks, which everywhere were repulsed.

In the district of Flitsch and on the Carinthian front the artillery combats were stronger than usual.

During the night the enemy continued firing against our positions at Great Val Freikofel and at Little Val Freikofel. A strong midnight attack against our positions at Little Val Freikofel failed completely.

In the Tyrolian frontier districts several Italian attacks against our frontier positions west of Kreuzberg, in the district of Rothuand Peak, in the Bacher Valley and Dreizinnen-Hutte, were repulsed.

On the plateaus of Lavarrone and Folgaria our heavy artillery bombarded enemy fortifications at Campomorone and Torano with visible success.

HURRICANE IN THE SOUTH

But Weather Bureau Does Not Believe It Will Reach Here.

The thermometer never registered above 77 degrees yesterday, the mark reached at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and New Yorkers passed a fairly comfortable day. The average temperature was 75, a degree lower than the average for the corresponding date last year. Fair weather is promised for today and tomorrow, with moderate south and southwest winds.

There was but one prostration reported to the police. Patrick Ahearn, 6, of 158 West Thirty-fifth Street, was overcome while with his mother at Central Park West and Eighty-sixth Street. He was taken to Knickerbocker Hospital.

Another hurricane warning was issued by the Washington Weather Bureau yesterday. The storm was then in the Gulf district, and there was no fear expressed that it would reach this section.

GREAT IRISH DRIVE ROUTS GERMAN LINE

Justice John Ford Sends Teutonic Braggart Scurrying Toward the Hudson.

CLEARS BROADWAY TRENCH

Battle of the Eighty-sixth Street Cigar Store Advances American Salient.

The most ignominious German defeat of the war occurred yesterday morning. The Teutonic expeditionary force not only fled, but fled incontinently before it came to a hand to hand combat and it escaped total annihilation only because the American forces had left their heavy artillery behind.

The scene of the action was Broadway and Eighty-sixth Street, and the chief figure in the hostilities was Supreme Court Justice John Ford, who has been staying at the Bretton Hall while cleaning up the odds and ends of the last legal year. Justice Ford is going out to Wyoming shortly to shoot wild animals, and he never starts on an excursion of that sort without taking along several dozen cans of a certain brand of tobacco. Yesterday morning, in parade uniform and with no expectation of hostilities, he emerged from his apartment, leaving his array of guns behind him, and crossed the street to a cigar store on the southeast corner of Eighty-sixth Street and Broadway. When questioned later about the purpose of this manoeuvre the Justice said that he went out with the wholly innocuous, inoffensive, and neutral purpose of getting the tobacco above mentioned.

The Justice, one should add, belongs to Phi Beta Kappa, the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and the B. P. O. E. He doesn't belong to any German-Irish peace societies, but he is an Irish-American and maybe it was his Irish appearance that led the Teutonic expeditionary forces to their undoing.

While the Justice was waiting peacefully at the back of the store and irving Solomon, the clerk, was getting out his tobacco, there entered a German-American. He was an extensive person, with a florid mustache and a belligerent air. He leaned out expansively over the counter, and when nobody paid any particular attention to him he announced suddenly:

"Ve're licking the whole vorld!"

Solomon and the Justice looked around at him in amazement.

"Ve're licking the whole vorld!" the Teuton repeated belligerently.

"We are?" said Justice Ford in a reflective tone. "You refer, I take it, to the United States of America. Now that is strange. I hadn't heard that they were engaged in hostilities."

"Ve Germans. Ve are licking everybody."

"Is that so?" began the Justice and then the German interrupted:

"Pfui! You are bought. You're all bought. First the English bought the newspapers, and then they bought the Government, and then they bought the people. All bought!"

Justice Ford advanced at a double quick.

"Am I bought?" he inquired.

"Take your hand off me," cried the German, "or I'll call a cop."

"Now that," said the Justice, "is a good idea. In fact, I think I'll call a cop myself."

With a twist of the hand that was gripping the German's shoulder he turned the Teuton invader around and pushed him out of the door. But there were no policemen in sight up and down Broadway.

"Am I bought?" Justice Ford inquired again.

"No!" said the German promptly.

"Then on your way," said the Justice; and the German crossed Broadway in two steps and retreated toward the Hudson River faster than von Kluck retreated toward the Aisne.

The Irish-American forces were on guard around Broadway and Eighty-sixth Street all day yesterday, and it was reported at nightfall that the territory was entirely cleared of Germans.

THE REPUBLICA ABANDONED

But the Guns of the Stranded Portuguese Cruiser Were Saved.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—Hope has been abandoned of salvaging the Portuguese cruiser Republica, which ran aground near Peniche, south of Lisbon, while on her way to Oporto, according to a Lisbon dispatch to the Petit Journal. The guns aboard the warship have been dismounted and saved, but the engines have been abandoned.

The cruiser Republica, formerly the Rainha Dona Amelia, was launched at Lisbon in 1890. Her displacement was 1,635 tons, her length 246 feet, and her beam 38 feet. Her crew numbered 250 men.

Early advices from Peniche, where the crew disembarked after the warship struck, were to the effect that the Republica was not believed to be in a dangerous position and that it was expected that she would be floated.

Peru's Loan Negotiations Off.

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 15.—The negotiations recently opened by the Peruvian Government for the flotation of a loan in New York have been suspended.

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SERBIAN CAPITAL AGAIN UNDER FIRE

Continued from Page 1.

should occupy the territory until the end of the war, when it would be handed over to Bulgaria, thereby solving the difficulties of transferring the territory before the results of the war were known."

NISH, Serbia, Aug. 15.—Efforts of the Quadrupie Entente to settle the differences of Bulgaria with Serbia and Greece have been undertaken with "the best intentions for the future of the Balkans," says the semi-official Samouprava in an editorial, assuring the people of the Balkan States that they need feel no alarm over the situation. The editorial, which is complimentary to the Allies, continues:

"They have our welfare always at heart. The negotiations prove their desire to see the Balkan relations definitely settled in a commonwealth of countries and peoples in the Balkans.

"If any error has been made, it has been in the details. The attention of the proper quarters will be drawn to it with a view to rectification. On the kindly interest and justice of the Allies we can confidently rely."

SAYS ALLIES CANNOT PAY BULGARIA'S PRICE

Observer Believes Balkan States Will Keep Out of War, German Diplomacy Triumphing.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The optimistic views regarding forthcoming developments in the Balkans described in these dispatches yesterday are not held universally. Even in London there are many observers who foresee insuperable difficulties in the face of the Allies' diplomacy, and a well-informed neutral, with extensive experience of Continental diplomacy, holds the opinion that Berlin in that particular area of southeastern Europe has succeeded in countering the combined efforts of London, Paris, Petrograd, and Rome. "Possibly," he said today, "the efforts at combination would be a truer phase."

According to this view, Germany's success in keeping the Balkan States out of the war in the past has been the greatest triumph her diplomacy ever achieved, and there is as yet no clear indication that she will not be equally successful in the future.

The astuteness of King Ferdinand of Bulgaria has been of the most valuable assistance to Germany. Her only object is to keep the Balkan States neutral, and King Ferdinand, while offering Bulgaria's sword to the Quadruple Entente, demands a price which he well knows the Allies will be unable to pay, thereby insuring the maintenance of the existing Balkan neutrality. The cession of Kavalla is an impossibility for Greece, and not even Premier Venizelos could persuade his countrymen to abandon a population of their own blood, which after centuries of Turkish bondage, has come into the security of union with the Motherland.

The coercion of Greece in this matter is likewise out of the question, considering that among the principles for which the Allies are fighting the rights of small nations stand out predominant. Further, Greece has shown so much benevolence in her neutrality toward the Allies by permitting the transport of supplies to Serbia over her railways that the Entente would be guilty of the basest ingratitude in forgetting these services and pressing Greece to action repugnant to her national ideals.

For these and other reasons this neutral observer considers that the task before allied diplomacy is superhuman.

The same observer, who was recently in Germany, adds that the Allies do not yet realize the extraordinary strength of Germany. "While the Allies are still making preparations for war," he says, "Germany is so far ahead that she is making preparations for peace. She is confident of the present, and looking to the future of the coming generation. For instance, the German authorities are directing their energies to the preservation of their numerical national superiority, and extraordinary measures are being taken to make up for the wastage of war."

This, of course, is an individual opinion.

SAYS VENIZELOS IS FIRM.

Athens Correspondent Has Turned Against the Allies.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—The statement attributed by German papers to ex-Premier Venizelos of Greece, who is expected to return to power soon as the result of the last general elections, that he would decline the Premiership because of the friendly attitude, displayed by the Entente Powers toward Bulgaria, and that he was willing the Government should remain in the hands of those friendly to the Austro-Germans, are asserted by the Athens correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company to be pure inventions.

The correspondent adds that M. Venizelos will express his views only to King Constantine when called upon to do so and his return to power is considered a certainty.

THINK GREECE WILL SWITCH.

Italians Hope for Action on Side of the Allies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 15.—Now that the first pessimism over the reported reply of Greece to the Quadruple Alliance has passed, both press and diplomatic circles are slowly coming to the opinion that the situation is not as definite as they supposed. A diplomat who has spent the best part of his career in the Balkans said:

"It must be observed that nothing official has issued yet from Athens. The Greeks are sufficiently Oriental to have their diplomacy characterized by shifting indecision. It takes a long time and superhuman efforts to bring them to a definite decision. Thus one must believe little seen in the Greek papers, much less the reports from there.

"I think too highly of the Greek statesmen to suppose that in this critical moment the interests of the country will be interfered with by party squabbles. Athens knows too well the dangers of Austro-German predominance in the Balkans and the Orient to do anything to help it along. We must wait patiently; I predict a change before long."

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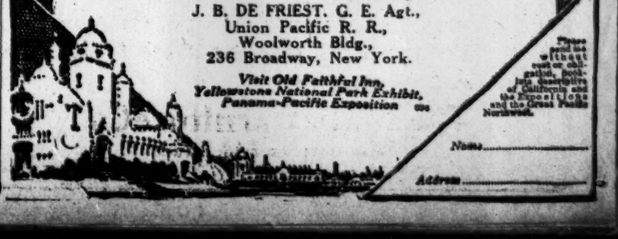

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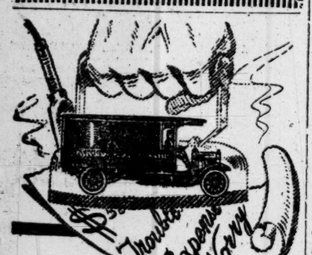

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GENERALS UPHOLD CARRANZA'S CLAIMS

Gonzales and Obregon Quoted as Opposing Pan-American Efforts to Bring Peace.

FACTION APPEARS UNITED

New Regiment Reaches Brownsville as Rangers Announce That Raiders Have Been Quelled.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—In spite of the note of the seven American countries, calling the contending Mexican leaders to a peaceful conference for the settlement of their difficulties, General Carranza and his chiefs are still working for recognition, and preparing to resist by force of arms any external interference. This was made plain in a dispatch given out today by the local confidential agency of the Constitutionalist Government from General Pablo Gonzales, who recently reoccupied Mexico City for the First Chief, and a declaration from General Alvaro Obregon of his continued loyalty to General Carranza and full approval of his domestic and foreign policies.

There have been many reports recently that General Obregon, who, because of two major victories over General Villa, is regarded as Carranza's strongest fighting man, was on the point of passing over to the Villista faction. One of General Obregon's victories over General Villa has been won since these reports were circulated, and General Obregon, in his declaration of fealty, points to his military acts as proof of his loyalty and subordination to the First Chief. The agency evidently means to give the impression that in case of a resort to extreme measures General Carranza will have the unanimous support of his faction, which has recently been spreading his influence to the north of Mexico.

General Gonzales, who expresses the belief that recognition will soon be accorded to General Carranza, paints an optimistic picture of conditions in Mexico City since its reoccupation by the Constitutionalist forces. Schools have been reopened, he says, food is coming in, and prices are rapidly falling. Indeed, he makes the point that the reoccupation of Mexico City was accomplished not as a part of the military problem, but for the sake of the suffering inhabitants. The trains bringing relief to the city, he says, were three times as long as the trains that carried his armies and their full commissariat.

Incidentally, General Gonzales accuses the American Red Cross of negligence in its relief work. The thirty tons of Red Cross supplies that are now going forward to Mexico City have lain for months in Vera Cruz, he says, though safe transport was often possible. Once he says a responsible forwarder offered Stephen Bonsal, the Red Cross representative in Vera Cruz, to guarantee delivery of the supplies, but the offer was ignored. He implies that far more extensive relief work for the capital is being done by the Constitutionalist Government than by the Red Cross.

The Carranza agency's statement continues:

"The Post Office and its various branches are in complete running order, and with the resumption of regular train service into Mexico City large supplies of fresh fish, fruit and vegetables are arriving and prices are falling rapidly. The joint relief committees have arranged with the bakers to produce 320,000 loaves of bread daily, which are sold at the uniform price of 10 cents each, much less than the regular price for bread.

"Before a gathering of newspaper men last night General Gonzales made a little talk. In it he said:

"'I believe that before long the Constitutionalist Government of Mexico will be recognized by the United States and the South American countries as well. Armed intervention in the affairs of Mexico is a condition which I believe to be impossible. It would, however, if such regrettable circumstance arose, be my duty and my disposition to uphold the policy of the First Chief and to go to war if necessary without hesitation. I believe this is the stand the Mexican people would take.'"

General Obregon's declaration of allegiance to General Carranza is, in part, as follows:

"'I have received from several chiefs copies of the messages they have addressed to you protesting their adhesion to you and their irrefrangible purpose of continuing the struggle for the same sound ideals of democratic government for which today they are fighting and for which they have fought all along. These declarations have been predicated upon recent information to the effect that certain nations contemplated an enforced adjustment of the affairs of Mexico's own sovereignty and her own right to conduct her own internal affairs.

"'I take note also of the notes which you have transmitted to the Republics of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile and congratulate you upon your consistent, straightforward, honest and undeviating attitude. I thank you for transmitting them to me and for this opportunity of giving you the renewed expressions of my faith and fealty.'"

CARRANZA PAYING RENT.

Army Denies It Has Taken Over Houses of "Cientificos."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 15.—It was reported here that Constitutionalist leaders were occupying private houses, particularly houses of "Cientificos." This is denied at Army Headquarters, where it was said rent was being paid for all houses occupied.

General Fortunato Maycotte came in this afternoon and conferred with General Pablo Gonzales. He told THE TIMES correspondent that the remnants of the Conventionists around Tula, San Juan del Rio, and Queretaro were completely dispersed.

BANKER WANTS INTERVENTION

Says Most Mexicans Would Welcome It—Stephen Bonsal Returns.

The Ward Line steamer Mexico arrived last night from Vera Cruz, about fifteen hours late.

An American banker, who has been in Tampico several years, criticised the policy of the Administration in Mexico, and said if the United States had taken a strong stand when the trouble first started it would have been all over long ago. In his opinion, the only way to restore peace in Mexico was armed intervention by this country, which would have to come sooner or later.

If the United States sent an army into Mexico, he was confident that fully 85 per cent. of the population would lay down arms and seek the protection of the Stars and Stripes, Mr. Williams added, because they were all sick of the bloodshed and looting that are going on everywhere.

Stephen Bonsal, the American writer, returned from Mexico, where he had been making a tour on behalf of the American Red Cross, and said that his report would have to be made first to Washington.

SCORES INACTION IN MEXICO.

Catholic Bishop Amazed at American Indifference.

TOLEDO, Aug. 15.—The Right Rev. M. J. Gallagher, Coadjutor Bishop-elect of Grand Rapids, Mich., in an address to members of the American Federation of Catholic Societies at pontifical high mass here today at the opening of the convention deplored what he declared was a lack of organization of the laity. He decried the absence of action on the outrages against priests and nuns in Mexico, again blaming the laity.

Bishop Gallagher also spoke against divorce. He said:

"In Mexico at the present time, the priests are cruelly treated and driven from the land. There the people must be left to die without receiving the Sacraments.

"Consecrated virgins of God have been attacked by bands of lawless men. Why is this possible? One would have the belief that in a country where there is much good Catholic gentlemen, that ten thousand swords would have leaped from their scabbords to destroy these men.

"Not a hand was raised. The real difficulty was the utter indifference of the laity."

KILLED BY AMMONIA AT HOTEL BILTMORE

Tank Explodes and Fills Lower Part of Building with Deadly Fumes.

RESCUERS WORK ALL NIGHT

Firemen in Smoke Helmets Batter Down Heavy Partition in Search for Suffocated.

Shortly after midnight this morning Engineer R. A. Broadfoot of the Hotel Biltmore, who was in the engine room on the second floor below the street level, heard a heavy explosion on the floor below him and ran down there.

He tried to make his way to the cooling plant, which is on the third floor below the street level, near Forty-third Street and Madison Avenue, but was driven back by powerful ammonia fumes. He telephoned word upstairs that the large ammonia tank, which supplies the refrigerator and cooling plant, had exploded. A call was sent to Fire Headquarters for the "Smoke Squad," made up of firemen equipped with oxygen helmets, and for ambulances.

Using their pocket lamps because the electric lights had been put out by the explosion, the firemen waded through three feet of water, which had poured out of the water tanks. In one corner of the floor, about fifty feet from the exploded tank, they found the body of Leo Regert, an engineer, who had been working on the ammonia tank, wedged in between two pipes, where it had been driven by the force of the explosion.

The night manager of the Biltmore, who had at first reported that all the workmen were accounted for, learned later that there were several employes in a large room in the third basement, the entrances to which had been closed and covered with wreckage from the explosion.

Notwithstanding the fact that the ventilating system was put in operation and huge fans were carrying the fumes up to the top of the hotel and dispersing them, only the firemen with oxygen helmets could live in the choking atmosphere, and these with axes, drills, and crowbars made their way into the apartment where the other employes were thought to be. At 2 o'clock this morning they had made but little progress and Battalion Chief "Smoky" Joe Martin, who was in charge of the squad, reported that it would probably be 8 o'clock this morning before they could force an entrance.

Several firemen and policemen who sought to enter the third basement in the vicinity of the explosion were forced to leave rapidly, some of them arriving in the open air nearly overcome.

The firemen who found Regert's body tried to remove it with levers, but it was held so fast between the pipes that they could not budge it. Several other firemen then went to work with axes and drills on the floor of the barber shop directly above. They succeeded shortly before 2 o'clock in lifting out the body.

In spite of the fact that the ventilators carried off the fumes rapidly, the liquid ammonia continued to volatilize and it was as impossible for a man without an oxygen helmet to breathe on the floor three hours after the explosion as it had been at first.

According to the members of the hotel staff, the intervening floors had deadened the sound of the explosion so that it could not be heard on the street or as high as the main floor. None of the guests was awakened by it.

Detective Beach of the Second Branch Detective Bureau said early this morning that the hotel management had been notified in the afternoon that one of the pipes of the ammonia tank was defective and that several men had been busy through the evening repairing it.

Inspector Owen Eagan of the Bureau of Combustibles arrived soon after the firemen, and urged that the firemen should leave the floor until an examination had been made of the pipes, as he feared that a second explosion would follow. The firemen, however, insisted on remaining at work. At the request of Inspector Eagan two elevators were kept ready in the third basement to permit the firemen to make a swift exit in case of further trouble.

AMMONIA IMPERILS MANY.

Ruppert Brewery Explosion Fells Engineers and Drives Out Tenants.

An explosion in the Jacob Ruppert Brewery at 205-9 East Ninety-second Street early yesterday morning was followed by a rush of ammonia fumes which overcame a number of persons and emptied the adjacent tenements. It was nearly two hours before the fumes were under control and the people were able to return.

John Schuler, the engineer; J. E. Kennedy, the dynamo tender, and Fred Peterson, and Valentine Spindler were in the engine room when the explosion took place. Schuler shouted to the others to run, but the fumes caught them and they dropped at the wicket gate in front of the street door. Instead of trying to save himself, Schuler ran to the engines and shut down six of them. Then he started to the ammonia tank, but the fumes overcame him and he fell to the floor and rolled to the gate. Ernest Plate, a former fireman, now employed as a watchman, dragged him to the street, where he was attended with the other three by a physician living in the neighborhood.

In the meantime the sixteen families in the tenements at 201-3 East Ninety-second Street, who were aroused by the explosion, were alarmed to find the ammonia fumes coming in at the windows. They promptly vacated the tenement and Policeman Connelly of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station turned in a fire alarm and a call for the reserves.

Deputy Chief Hayes arrived with the apparatus and immediately called the Rescue Company from Great Jones Street. The company arrived after a record run and found the air dense with the fumes and the neighborhood in panic. Ladders were run up to the roof of the brewery and the firemen started to locate the break in the ammonia pipes.

Ernest Plate and Assistant Chief Engineer Charles Gunther put on smoke helmets and entered the engine room to turn off the fumes. They only went a short way and then were dragged back, overcome. When Gunther was revived he led the firemen into the building on the mezzanine floor where the ammonia tanks are and soon the fumes were cut off.

BUS KILLS WOMAN.

Confused, She Ran in Motor's Path and Was Crushed.

A well-dressed woman stepped out from the lines of pedestrians going north on Broadway at Sixty-seventh Street at 6 o'clock last evening and started across to the west side, but hesitated as an automobile approached rapidly between where she stood and the northbound trolley tracks. She turned and attempted to run back to the sidewalk, but she got directly in front of a Fifth Avenue bus which was approaching. Passersby shouted to her to run to one side or the other, but she stood confused in the path of the big car until it knocked her down and she rolled shrieking beneath the wheels.

The chauffeur, Michael Eagan, who had pulled frantically at the brake and had the car cutting the curb in an effort to save the woman, stopped the bus just a moment too late. The woman's body was crushed and she was dead when picked up. Dr. MacMorris of the Polyclinic Hospital found that some of the corset steels had been driven into her body like so many knives. No one in the crowd could identify her.

The bus is owned by the Fifth Avenue Coach Company, which operates the Fifth Avenue and Riverside Drive bus lines, and is one of the cars operated over the new line recently started from First Avenue, through Fifty-seventh Street to Seventy-second Street and Broadway.

The woman was 40 years old, 5 feet 7 inches tall, and weighed about 125 pounds. She had dark hair and blue eyes. She was garbed in a light blue silk skirt, white silk shirtwaist, black lace shoes and stockings, and wore a black velvet hat with a rim of roses on the brim. She had a string of beads around her neck.

START REAL WORK WITH RIFLES TODAY

Rookies in Plattsburg Camp to Begin Practice with Army Springfields.

ABUSE FOR MAYOR MITCHEL

Anonymous Writers Assail Him for Leaving His Desk — Father Chidwick Celebrates Mass.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, Aug. 15.—Mayor John Purroy Mitchel of New York and other rookies of the First Battalion of the Business Men's Regiment now training here will go out on the target range tomorrow morning and use the regulation army Springfields for the first time, the Second Battalion continuing its work in the field. The battalions will alternate on the range every day for the next two weeks. The men will fire at ranges up to 1,000 yards. The men who are going on the range in the morning will be called out of their tents at 4:30 o'clock.

Mayor Mitchel has received many anonymous letters in the last few days in which he was abused for leaving his desk in the City Hall and coming here to prepare himself for duty in the event of a national crisis. The letters were signed in several cases "Taxpayer" and "Citizen," but in no case was the name of the writer disclosed. The Mayor paid no attention to the communications.

At retreat yesterday the members of the regiment were informed that no one would be called upon to drill or do other military work today, but those who desired to take advantage of the day for further training would not be deprived of the opportunity. About 400 of the 1,300 men here therefore appeared for instruction this morning. Some of them spent the morning at sub-calibre practice, others went on tactical walks, and still others had field instruction in artillery manœuvres.

Among recent discoveries made in camp was a silver plated coffee percolator, with which the owner was brewing his special brand of coffee. The percolator later was turned into the storage tent for safe keeping, as under the regulations cooking is prohibited in the tents. The coffee maker was much perturbed and explained that he always drank a special brand of coffee, and was afraid the army brand might not agree with him. He will find out whether it does in the next ten hours. This recruit was from Philadelphia. Another recruit, a well known New Yorker, was visited by his valet yesterday. The valet brought a large assortment of linen and other garments from New York.

The women suffrage advocates have established headquarters near the camp. They have a tent and on a big bulletin board have printed a request to the men in camp to vote for the woman suffrage amendment in November.

While bathing in Lake Champlain yesterday Sergeants Wall and Stilson of the New York police force noticed that something that was not rain was falling about them. In front of them was a squad of recruits at sub-calibre practice using 22 calibre ammunition. Some of the recruits were missing the bank of earth against which the targets were posted and the bullets were playing hide and seek around the policemen. Wall and Stilson did not prolong their bath.

Fourteen new recruits were added to the regiment today, among them a number of National Guard officers from various States of the East. One of them was Captain E. M. Dillon of the Sixty-ninth New York. Others were Captain W. R. Frees of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania, Lieutenant C. O. McCauley of the First Maryland, and Captain T. A. Cowdray of New Jersey. James McKenna, Jerome Kingsbury, and Schuyler A. Orvis of the Seventh Regiment, New York, are also new recruits. One of the National Guardsmen who took part in the drill yesterday said that for hard, continuous work he had never seen the drill equalled.

Most of the 1,300 men in camp rested today. Nearly 400 of them were inoculated against typhoid yesterday and they, at least, welcomed the inactivity of the day. A gentle rain fell most of the day. Some of the men went to church, the Protestants to churches in Plattsburg, and the Catholics to the chapel of the Catholic Summer school at Cliff Haven, where mass was celebrated by Father John P. Chidwick, the chaplain of the battleship Maine when that vessel was sunk in Havana Harbor in 1898.

A Sergeant of the Thirtieth Infantry, assigned as instructor at the sub-calibre shooting gallery, received a painful injury today when explaining the working of the rifle. In using the sub-calibre rifles the .22-calibre cartridge is first placed in a steel carrier, shaped like a cartridge, which then is loaded in the rifle like an ordinary service cartridge. In handling one of the loaded carriers the Sergeant accidentally struck the firing pin, and the cartridge was exploded. His forefinger was over the end of the carrier, and the bullet went through it.

Richard D. Gile of Macwahoc, Me., and Richard Osborn of Fall River, Mass., took advantage of an afternoon off to play a game of golf on the Hotel Champlain links. As a result, they became the heroes of the first rescue of the present camp. The person rescued was a little country boy who was acting as their caddy. The boy fell into a pond, and when he failed to come to the surface of the water Gile and Osborn, both of whom are Princeton men, jumped in and pulled him out. The boy was soon revived.

Police Commissioner Arthur Woods, who is a private in Company F, has obtained a furlough to go to New York on business of a nature not disclosed. He probably will leave tomorrow.

Stabbed in Quarrel Over Woman.

With stab wounds in the left side, arm, and back a young man who said he was Abraham Rose of 345 Keap Street, a clerk, 19 years old, dragged himself into Williamsburg Hospital yesterday and asked for treatment. Although he asked the surgeon who attended him not to notify the police, detectives were called, and when they questioned him he admitted that he was stabbed in a quarrel over a woman. After his injuries were dressed he was taken home.

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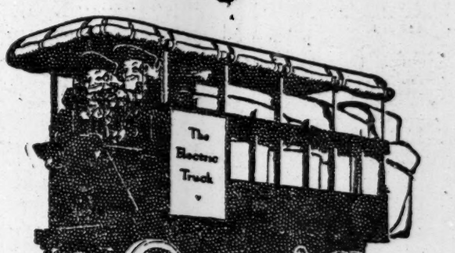

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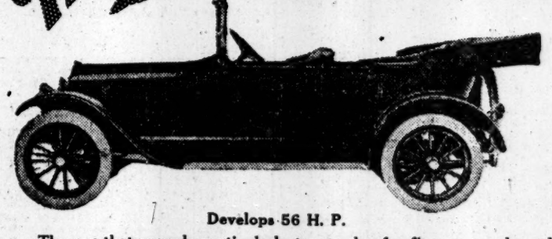

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PRESIDENT ORDERS MIDDIES DROPPED

Continued from Page 1.

tion of the recent annual examination, and state that it is probable that there were other midshipmen who had similar "dope."

Further Investigation Recommended.

Evidence before the court shows that sixty-six midshipmen whose names are therein mentioned had surreptitiously and without authority visited one or more of the various departments of the Academy at unauthorized times for the alleged purpose of obtaining their marks in advance of publication, and that there were undoubtedly numerous other midshipmen who indulged in this practice. Owing to the importance of expediting the sailing of the practice squadron, and for other reasons, the court did not investigate the circumstances connected with all of the above-named midshipmen, but recommends that further investigation of this subject be made by the Navy Department or the Superintendent of the Naval Academy with a view to such disciplinary action as may seem advisable.

Much of the testimony indicated that midshipmen who had seen copies of the examination papers in advance believed they were "dope"—that is, old examination papers that could be used properly to obtain suggestions in preparing for examinations, or questions indicating the character of the examinations to be held. It was the practice of some instructors to indicate what particular features of studies would appear in the examination questions.

The court found that methods of preparing examinations differed in the various departments of the Academy. The head of the Department of Modern Languages, whose examination was mainly affected by the trial, found that a drawer in which he had placed the questions for examination had been tampered with and the top sheets of the questions were missing. It was found that the modern language examination questions for the first and second class had got out and new questions were prepared. The Court expressed the belief that the system of collecting "dope," and the tradition that some particular sections of classes and the athletes of the Academy received unusual advance information, "have been to a certain extent responsible for questionable methods by the midshipmen, especially in obtaining 'dope' and in 'ragging marks'—that is, the practice of surreptitiously entering academic buildings in an unauthorized manner and at unauthorized times for obtaining their marks."

Information for All or None.

The court recommends that the practice of giving out "dope," or advance information, should be abolished unless heads of departments issue it by memoranda, so that all will receive it in equal amounts and in the same form. It is recommended that there should be a uniform system of preparing, printing, and safeguarding examination papers, and that instructors who have prepared examination papers should not discuss the subject matter of them with midshipmen.

The court believes that examinations should not be made so long or so difficult as to make a "dope" system necessary for a great proportion of a class to pass satisfactorily. The court thinks also that midshipmen taking part in athletics should not be favored by unusual advance information. One recommendation of the court is that midshipmen who are officers of the regiment be bound in honor to report knowledge of irregularities in connection with recitations or examinations, and all other irregularities, even when this knowledge comes to them when off duty.

These recommendations of the court are now being considered by the department, but final action thereon will be deferred until after deliberation by the Secretary.

HIT ROCKEFELLER IN BAYONNE REPORT

Continued from Page 1.

port that Baly, not being an employe of the company, refused to go to the pay window, and that the Sheriff first "beat him viciously" and then arrested him.

"Sheriff Kinkead's course had the cordial approval of Standard Oil Company officials, who were thus enabled to maintain their refusal to make any concession to the men until the men returned to work and had, in effect, thrown themselves on the bounty of the company," continued the report.

"Two days after the men had returned to work the Standard Oil Company announced increases in wages. These increases were less than those demanded by the strikers, and the rates now being paid are still below those paid by one of the other companies adjoining the Standard Oil Company's plant, if the common labor rate can be taken as a basis of comparison.

"The outcome of the strike constitutes a complete victory for the Standard Oil Company as to its vital policies, that is, its refusal to recognize or permit collective action or to make any concession to the men except of its own free will and accord."

The report gave a long history of the strike and of the disorders which accompanied it. It accused the Standard Oil Company of urging the Bayonne police to keep strikers off the streets and asserted that the attempt to do so caused the first riot of July 20. The arrival of strike breakers from New York City on July 21 was blamed in the report for a conflict between the police and strikers, and it was stated further that as a result the local police asked Sheriff Kinkead to send deputies to Bayonne. The report said further that the city officials notified the Standard Oil Company and the Tide Water Oil Company "that they would have to make preparations for their own defense."

The arrival of armed guards was then recited and it was said that the strikers attacked the Tide Water plant on July 22 after the guards had fired on men and boys who threw stones.

"A few strikers had armed themselves with cheap and ineffectual revolvers, with which they futilely returned the deadly fire of Winchesters in the hands of the guards," said the report. "It was stated that the commander of one section of the guards had been in charge of guards at Roosevelt, N. J., in January, when twenty strikers were killed or wounded, and that because of the July 22 riot these men were discharged by the oil companies." The activities of the Sheriff in his efforts to settle the strike were then detailed at considerable length.

Chapters of the report also were devoted to a discussion of the use of armed guards in strikes, to the standard of living and comparative wages in Bayonne, and to correspondence between the investigators and the oil companies.

A. C. Bedford, Treasurer of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, said last night that the company probably would make a reply to the Bayonne strike report this afternoon.

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SPECTATORS MOB UMPIRE BYRON—TURF—ATHLETICS—TENNIS—CYCLING—GOLF

UMPIRE'S RULING CAUSES NEAR-RIOT

Bottles and Cucumbers Hurled at Byron in St. Louis—Bresnahan Tries to Reach Fan.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 15.—A double-header which was enlivened by a storm of pop bottles and cucumbers directed against Umpire Byron and by Roger Bresnahan's spectacular attempt to reach a fan in the grandstand who had insulted him was divided between Chicago and St. Louis here today. The visitors took the first game, 3 to 1, and the locals the second, 8 to 1.

In the last inning of the first game the bleacherites took exception to Byron's ruling that Miller was out at second. Miller protested the decision, and when he was ordered from the field the pop bottle and vegetable storm broke. Byron escaped the missiles, but the game was delayed for five minutes while a dozen field hands cleared the diamond of bottles and cucumbers. The police and Umpire Eason stopped Bresnahan as he was climbing into the grandstand.

A batting rally in the eighth inning which netted St. Louis six runs won the second game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf.	4	1	0	1	0	Butler, ss.	4	0	0	4	4
Fisher, ss.	3	0	1	0	2	B'ch'r, lf.	3	1	2	2	1
Sch'ite, lf.	3	1	3	3	1	Miller, 2b.	4	0	2	1	2
Zim'n, 2b.	3	0	2	2	2	Long, rf.	3	0	0	0	0
Saier, 1b.	3	0	2	11	1	Hyatt, 1b.	3	0	0	14	0
W'ms, cf.	4	0	0	1	0	Pittsburgh	3	0	0	0	0
Ph'l'n, 3b.	4	0	0	1	5	*Dolan	0	0	0	0	0
Archer, c.	3	1	1	7	1	Wilson, cf.	4	0	0	0	0
Lav'd'r, p.	3	0	0	0	4	Snyder, c.	3	0	0	4	3
						Betzel, 3b.	3	0	1	2	2
						Doak, p.	1	0	0	0	4
						†Gonzales.	1	0	1	0	0
						Sallee, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	30	3	8	27	16	Total.	29	1	5	27	16

*Ran for Hyatt in the ninth inning.
†Batted for Doak in the eighth inning.
Errors—Long, Hyatt.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1—1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0—3

Two-base hits—Schulte, Betzel. Stolen base—Saier. Earned runs—Chicago, 2; St. Louis, 1. Sacrifice hits—Doak, Zimmerman, Fisher, Lavender, Long. Double play—Bescher and Snyder. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; St. Louis, 5. First base on errors—Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Lavender, 2; off Doak, 4. Hits—Off Doak, 7 in 8 innings; off Sallee, 1 in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Doak, (Archer.) Struck out—By Lavender, 5; by Doak, 1; by Sallee, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Eason and Byron. Time of game—Two hours and six minutes.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'g'ns, 2b.	4	1	2	3	2	Good, rf.	4	1	1	4	0
Butler, ss.	4	0	0	6	4	Fisher, ss.	3	0	1	1	2
B'ch'r, lf.	4	1	1	1	0	Sch'ite, lf.	3	0	1	3	0
Long, rf.	4	3	3	1	1	Zim'n, 2b.	2	0	0	0	1
G'z'les, 1b.	3	1	0	8	1	M'L'ry, 2b.	1	0	0	0	1
Wilson, cf.	3	1	2	1	1	Saier, 1b.	4	0	0	11	0
Snyder, c.	4	0	2	6	3	W'ms, cf.	3	0	2	3	0
Betzel, 3b.	4	0	0	1	1	Ph'l'n, 3b.	3	0	0	1	2
M'd'ws, p.	3	1	1	0	0	Archer, c.	3	0	1	2	1
						Adams, p.	3	0	0	0	2
						†Kniseley.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	33	8	11	27	14	Total.	30	1	8	24	10

*Batted for McLarry in the ninth inning.

Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	6	..	—8

Three-base hit—Long. Stolen bases—Huggins, Schulte. Earned runs—Chicago, 1; St. Louis, 6. Sacrifice hits—Wilson, Schulte. Double play—Butler, Huggins, and Gonzales. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; St. Louis, 4. First base on balls—Off Adams, 1; off Meadows, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Meadows, (Fisher.) Struck out—By Adams, 2; by Meadows, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Eason. Time of game—One hour and fifty-nine minutes.

Reds Take Two from Pirates.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 15.—Cincinnati won both games of a double-header from Pittsburgh here today, with the same score in each game—6 to 2. In the first game the local team took the lead and held it to the end, forcing Pittsburgh to use three pitchers. The second game was an uphill fight, Pittsburgh scoring one run in the first inning and another in the third, while Cincinnati made but one hit off Harmon up to the seventh. In that inning Harmon hit Killifer, who took second on Griffith's single, both men scoring on Wingo's triple, tying the score. In the eighth McKeever started the inning with a triple, followed by two singles, an error, and a home run by Griffith, netting the locals four runs and winning the game. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh, 3b.	4	0	1	2	4	Col'ns, cf.	4	1	2	2	0
H'rz'g, ss.	1	1	1	0	0	J'st'n, 1b.	3	1	1	6	1
R'g'rs, ss.	2	0	1	2	5	Baird, lf.	3	0	2	1	0
W'ms, lf.	4	1	1	2	0	H'man, rf.	4	0	1	3	0
Kill'fer, cf.	3	2	2	2	0	W'k'r, ss.	4	0	1	3	0
Griff'h, rf.	4	0	1	1	0	Viox, 2b.	4	0	0	3	4
Clarke, c.	3	0	1	3	0	M'C'ty, 3b.	1	0	0	1	0
J.W'r, 2b.	3	1	1	4	2	Gerb'r, 3b.	2	0	1	0	0
M'w'z, 1b.	3	0	1	12	0	Gibson, c.	2	0	1	4	0
Dale, p.	4	1	2	0	2	Murphy, c.	0	0	0	2	0
						Cooper, p.	1	0	0	0	0
						C'zel'n, p.	1	0	0	0	2
						M'Q'lan, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						*Costello.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	31	6	11	27	13	Total.	32	2	8	24	9

*Batted for Conzelman in the eighth inning.
Errors—Collins, Gibson, (2,) Clarke, Mollwitz.

Pittsburgh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2
Cincinnati	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	..	—6

Two-base hits—Collins, J. Wagner, Dale, Mollwitz. Three-base hit—Rodgers. Stolen bases—Groh, Williams. Earned runs—Pittsburgh, 1; Cincinnati, 3. Sacrifice hits—Baird, Mollwitz. Double plays—Groh, (unassisted;) Groh, J. Wagner, and Mollwitz; Viox and Johnston; H. Wagner, Viox, and Johnston. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 6; Cincinnati, 7. Bases on balls—Off Cooper, 1; off Conzelman, 4. Hits—Off Cooper, 7 in 3 innings; off Conzelman, 3 in 4 innings; off McQuillan, 1 in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Dale, (Johnston and McCarthy.) Struck out—By Cooper, 1, by Conzelman, 2; by McQuillan, 1; by Dale, 2. Wild pitches—Cooper, 1; Dale, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and fifty-eight minutes.

SECOND GAME.

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh, 3b.	4	1	1	0	6	Cost'o, lf.	4	1	0	0	0
Rodgers, ss.	2b.	4	0	0	0	2	Col'ns, cf.	4	0	3	0
W'ms, lf.	4	0	1	2	0	J'st'n, 1b.	4	1	1	14	0
Kil'fer, cf.	3	2	0	2	1	H'man, rf.	3	0	1	0	0
Griffith, rf.	4	2	2	1	0	H'W'r, ss.	4	0	1	1	3
Wingo, c.	4	0	2	6	1	Viox, 2b.	3	0	1	1	4
J.W'r, 2b.	2	0	1	1	2	Baird, 3b.	3	0	0	1	1
H'rz'g, ss.	1	0	0	1	1	Murphy, c.	3	0	1	4	1
M'w'z, 1b.	3	0	0	14	0	H'rm'n, p.	3	0	0	0	2
M'K'ry, p.	2	1	1	0	1						
*Clarke	1	0	0	0	0						
Total.	31	6	8	27	14	Total.	30	2	5	24	11

*Batted for J. Wagner in the seventh inning.
Errors—H. Wagner, Murphy, Mollwitz.

Pittsburgh	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Cincinnati	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0—6

Two-base hit—Wingo. Three-base hits—J. Wagner, Wingo, McKenry. Home run—Griffith. Stolen bases—Johnston, Killifer. Earned runs—Pittsburgh, 1; Cincinnati, 5. Sacrifice hits—Collins, Rodgers. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 3; Cincinnati, 7. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 1. Bases on balls—Off Harmon, 1; off McKenry, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Harmon, (Killifer.) Struck out—By Harmon, 3; by McKenry, 6. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and thirty-three minutes.

GIANTS BEAT BRIDGEPORT.

Many Hits Made, but Few Runs Scored, in Exhibition Game.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 15.—The New York Giants defeated Bridgeport at Newfield Park today by the score of 4 to 1. Ritter pitched for the Giants, striking out eleven men. Stegner, the Bridgeport pitcher, made a double and three-base hit when he came to bat.

Lobert, the Giants' third baseman, made two runs, while Snodgrass and Merkle each registered three hits, Snodgrass making one run. The score by innings:

									R.	H.	E.
Giants	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0—4	13	2
Bridgeport	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1	6	0

Batteries—Ritter, Kenny, and Wendell; Stegner and Lavery.

New York State League.

At Utica—Scranton, 7; Utica, 5.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 2; Wilkesbarre, 1.
At Elmira—Elmira, 6; Troy, 0. Elmira, 5; Troy, 3.
At Binghamton—Binghamton, 4; Albany, 1.

BASEBALL To-day, 3:30 P.M. N. Y. Americans vs. Philadelphia. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Adv.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Detroit, 5; Chicago, 2.
Cleveland, 1; St. Louis, 0.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Chicago, 3; St. Louis, 1.
St. Louis, 8; Chicago, 1.
Cincinnati, 6; Pittsburgh, 2.
Cincinnati, 6; Pittsburgh, 2.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Newark, 4; St. Louis, 2.
Newark, 8; St. Louis, 1.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Jersey City, 6; Providence, 5.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	68	35	.660
Detroit	66	39	.629
Chicago	62	42	.596
Washington	54	51	.514
New York	51	50	.505
Cleveland	41	62	.398
St. Louis	41	66	.383
Philadelphia	33	71	.317

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	55	45	.550
Brooklyn	57	49	.538
Chicago	53	51	.510
Boston	52	52	.500
Pittsburgh	52	54	.491
New York	49	51	.490
St. Louis	51	58	.468
Cincinnati	48	57	.457

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	60	47	.561
Newark	60	47	.561
Pittsburgh	58	46	.558
Kansas City	59	48	.551
St. Louis	57	51	.528
Buffalo	50	62	.446
Brooklyn	49	61	.445
Baltimore	38	69	.355

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	66	35	.653
Buffalo	57	37	.606
Montreal	54	47	.535
Harrisburg	50	49	.505
Toronto	45	55	.450
Rochester	44	54	.449
Richmond	43	59	.422
Jersey City	38	61	.384

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Philadelphia at New York.
Washington at Boston.
Detroit at Cleveland.
Chicago at St. Louis.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Brooklyn.
Boston at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Chicago at Baltimore.
Kansas City at Buffalo.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Providence at Harrisburg.
Jersey City at Richmond.
Montreal at Buffalo.
Toronto at Rochester.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland Beats St. Louis in Pitchers' Battle by Score of 1 to 0.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 15.—Morton was the victor over Sisler in a pitchers' battle today, Cleveland defeating St. Louis 1 to 0. Morton allowed but four hits and struck out eleven men, striking out Austin, Pratt, and Walker in succession in the ninth. Sisler allowed but five hits. Neither pitcher gave a base on balls, and there was no error of any kind. The only run of the game was scored in the seventh by Kirke on his double, Smith's infield out, and Wambsganss's sacrifice fly to centre. Score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Wille, cf.	4	0	1	2	0	Shot'n, lf.	4	0	1	4	0
Evans, 3b.	3	0	1	2	2	Austin, 3b.	4	0	0	1	0
Ch'p'n, ss.	3	0	0	2	2	Pratt, 2b.	3	0	0	2	1
J'kson, rf.	3	0	0	0	0	W'ker, cf.	4	0	0	4	0
Kirke, lb.	3	1	3	12	1	How'd, rf.	3	0	0	0	0
Smith, lf.	2	0	0	0	0	Leary, lb.	3	0	0	8	0
W'g's, 2b.	2	0	0	0	3	Lavan, ss.	3	0	0	1	2
Egan, c.	3	0	0	10	1	Agnew, c.	3	0	0	5	1
Morton, p.	3	0	0	0	3	Sisler, p.	3	0	2	0	4
Total.	26	1	5	27	12	Total.	30	0	4	24	10

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—Cleveland, 1. Two-base hits—Kirke, Shotton. Sacrifice hits—Smith, Evans, Pratt. Sacrifice fly—Wambsgans. Struck out—By Morton, 11; by Sisler, 5. Left on bases—Cleveland, 3; St. Louis, 4. Time of game—One hour and twenty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Evans.

Detroit Again Defeats White Sox.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Detroit made it two straight from Chicago today by defeating the locals, 5 to 2. Faber had an off day. He was wild and unsteady, and the visitors had little difficulty bunching their hits behind the erratic fielding of Chicago. Benz replaced Faber and held the visitors safe. On the other hand, Dauss pitched a good game and Cobb's fumble of a long drive by E. Collins prevented Dauss from shutting out his opponents, as the error, followed by a single and a double, gave the locals two runs. Both clubs fielded in sensational style. Score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b.	5	2	1	0	2	M'phy, rf.	4	1	1	1	0
Bush, ss.	2	2	0	3	3	W'ver, ss.	4	0	0	2	2
Cobb, cf.	3	1	1	1	0	E.C'ns, 2b.	3	1	1	1	1
C'w'd, rf.	2	0	1	1	0	F'nier, 1b.	2	0	0	9	0
Veach, lf.	4	0	2	1	0	J.C'ns, lf.	4	0	1	1	1
Burns, 1b.	4	0	0	13	1	Felsch, cf.	4	0	2	4	0
Young, 2b.	3	0	0	2	7	Schalk, c.	3	0	0	5	0
Stan'ge, c.	4	0	1	6	1	B'k'ne, 3b.	4	0	0	4	1
Dauss, p.	4	0	1	0	6	Faber, p.	1	0	0	0	2
						Benz, p.	2	0	0	0	1
Total.	31	5	7	27	20	Total.	31	2	5	27	8

Errors—Bush, Cobb, E. Collins, Schalk, Faber.

Detroit	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	—5
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Veach, Crawford, J. Collins. Earned runs—Chicago, 2; Detroit, 3. Sacrifice hits—Bush, Crawford, (2.) Double plays—Blackburne and Weaver; Dauss, Stanage, and Burns; Young, Bush, and Burns; E. Collins, Weaver, and Fournier; Vitt, Young, and Burns. Left on bases—Detroit, 5; Chicago, 6. First base on errors—Chicago, 2; Detroit, 3. Bases on balls—Off Faber, 2; off Dauss, 3. Hits—Off Faber, 7 in 4 1-3 innings; off Benz, none in 4 2-3 innings. Struck out—By Dauss, 5; by Benz, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin. Time of game—One hour and thirty-seven minutes.

BAG FOR PECKINPAUGH.

Yankee's Shortstop Received Present During Game at New Haven.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 15.—The New York Americans defeated the New Haven Colonials this afternoon at Lighthouse Point before 4,000 people. Roger Peckinpaugh, who played here five years ago, was presented with a traveling bag and received an ovation when he pulled down three fouls in short left. Charley Brickley, the former Harvard athlete, and his brother, George, starred in the outfield for the Colonials. Watrous, the Yale pitcher, was hit freely. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Yankees	1	1	0	0	3	2	0	0	3—10	15	0	
Colonials	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1—4	10	3	

Batteries—Pieh, Sweeney, and Alexander; Watrous and Waters.

American Association.

At Louisville—Louisville, 3; Columbus, 1.
At Indianapolis—Cleveland, 6; Indianapolis, 5. Indianapolis, 6; Cleveland, 2.
At Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 4; St. Paul, 2.
At Kansas City—Milwaukee, 8; Kansas City, 5.

QUESTIONS TIME OF LONG'S RECORD RUN

San Francisco Expert Says Timing 440 Yards Straightaway by Pistol Is Impossible.

Is it possible that the timing of Maxey Long's 440-yard record run was faulty? A San Francisco expert on track athletics says:

"The more I think of this the more apparent it seems that the much-talked-of 47 seconds is a fraction of a second faster than even the mighty Long was capable of doing. That the time was accurate according to the honest opinions of the officials is not questioned. There is no question of the record being faked, but after seeing Meredith of the Meadow Brook Club and Sloman of the Olympic Club in their great '440' on the exposition straightaway with the wind, my contention is that accuracy in timing a race a quarter of a mile from the gun is a physical impossibility.

"After seeing Meredith and Sloman run at the exposition there is room to believe that the timing of a race from the end of a quarter-mile stretch is a faulty method, and, due to the distance intervening between the starter's gun and the timers, the latter are unable to get the flash of the gun, and instead take the smoke, which comes at a distance—considerably after the flash. With an ordinary starter's cartridge the flash is entirely lost a quarter of a mile away.

"Maxey Long's race was timed in the same way that Meredith and Sloman were clocked when they ran. The timers in the record-breaking Long stunt were a quarter of a mile away from the starter of the race, just as they were at the exposition event. At such a distance it is impossible to get the flash of the gun, and for this reason there is room to doubt the accuracy of the time credited to Maxey Long.

"The missing of the flash and the taking of the smoke is a big factor with a quarter of a mile of ozone intervening. It means yards to the runner and the consequent faster time on the watches.

Meredith will have another trial at the famous record when he gets back to New York. The Guttenberg track will be specially prepared for him. If he gets the record it should be timed in the same way that Long's was timed, with the timers at the end of the quarter-mile stretch. If it is timed otherwise he will never make the record.

If accurate time is to be taken on the race, however, it seems that the best manner to prove up on the difference in time would be to have two sets of time keepers, one set at the start, the other at the finish. As in short sprints or races on a circular track. The other timers should be stationed at the finish, or a quarter of a mile away from the starter. If this double timing check is used it will prove conclusively that there is a distinct difference in the watches set going at the two different positions on the track—near the starter and at the finish.

When Meredith failed to break the record last Tuesday, the timers announced 48 3-5 seconds, taking the time at the start. Other timers were at the finish a quarter of a mile away, and their watches showed distinctly 48 seconds.

CLUB RECORD FOR BARTSCH.

Hungarian-American Sprinter Runs 220 Yards in 23 3-5 Seconds.

Honors in the members' games of the Hungarian-American Athletic Club at De Witt Clinton Park yesterday were well distributed. The feature of the meet was the performance of Bartsch in the furlong dash, in which he lowered the club record from 25 1-5 seconds to 23 3-5 seconds. Bartsch was scratch starter in this event, and defeated A. L. Schuszler, who had three yards start, and J. F. Piller, who was placed on the two yards.

Schuszler was placed in three events, finishing first in the sixty-yard dash from the yard and a half mark. In this contest he triumphed over Bartsch in a close finish. In the mile run A. W. Feher gave away big allowances to a field of seven, and was first home in the fast time of 4:46. The runner-up was L. P. Dutka, with 35 yards start, and third place went to J. Pelekey, who received 80 yards.

Dutka came back in the 600-yard event and triumphed from the five-yard mark in 1:22. Schuszler, the scratch runner, finished with a rush, but was beaten for second place by Piller, to whom he conceded three yards.

Ten-Mile Race at Motordrome.

The special feature at the Brighton Beach Motordrome tomorrow evening will be a ten-mile miss-and-out race, in which George Hamilton of Buffalo, George Mercier of Brooklyn, Sam Henderson of Detroit, Franz Krebs of Germany, Stephano Quaccinelli of Italy, Arthur Chapple, George Sperl, and Fred Luther, the Western champion, will start. At the end of each mile the last man in the race will be flagged out until these are but three men left to fight it out for first honors. There are several other races scheduled, and Arthur Chapple will ride two miles against time in an attempt to lower his record of 1:16 for that distance.

Small Wins Acme Road Race.

Frank Small, with a handicap of 1:30, won the cork race held by the Acme Wheelmen over a seven-mile course yesterday. There was a large number of entries, and near the finish of the race the scratch men spurted, but were unable to pass the big field of riders because of the narrow road. Joe Schaefer, with a handicap of 0:30, was second; Frank Messner, 1:00, third; Fred Fresselmeyer, 2:30, fourth, and John Recket, 2:30, fifth. Small's time was 17:03 2-5.

Benton Must Report to Giants.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 15.—John McGraw, manager of the Giants, upon hearing that John "Rube" Benton had been sold by the Cincinnati club to the Pittsburgh club, filed a protest with President Tener of the National League, asserting that he had an option on Benton which does not expire until next Monday. Hearing of McGraw's protest, President Herrmann of the Cincinnati club said that the option had been overlooked and ordered Benton to report to the New York National League club.

Knights of Columbus Baseball.

The play in the Knights of Columbus Baseball League yesterday resulted in a victory for the Twenty-fourth District team, which defeated Xavier at Jasper Oval by a score of 5 to 3. The game between the Twenty-third District and Mystic Rose was forfeited to the latter by a score of 9 to 0. San Salvator leads the league, having won nine games and lost but two. Xavier is second and Mystic Rose third.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Newark Wins Two Games from St. Louis and Ties for Lead in Race.

The Newark peps worked themselves into a first place tie in the Federal League race yesterday on the Newark grounds when they defeated St. Louis in both ends of a double bill. Timely batting by the locals in both games gave Newark its victories. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1—2	7	0
Newark	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	..—4	7	2

Batteries—Watson, Davenport, and Hartley; Reulbach and Rariden.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1	11	3	
Newark	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	..—8	11	1	

Batteries—Groome, Crandall, and Hartley; Moseley and Rariden.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT ROCKY POINT, R. I.

										R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0—6	10	2	
Providence	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0—5	9	2	

Called after eight innings to allow the visitors to catch a train.

Batteries—Crutcher, Verbout, and Tragresser; Eayrs, Cooper, and Casey.

Southern League.

At Memphis—Chattanooga, 7; Memphis, 2.
At Mobile—Birmingham, 5; Mobile, 2.
At New Orleans—Atlanta, 6; New Orleans, 5. Atlanta, 2; New Orleans, 0.

CYCLIST HAS CLOSE CALL.

Lawrence Collides with Policeman During Race at Newark Velodrome.

Going at a terrific speed in the three-mile handicap at the Velodrome at Newark, N. J., yesterday afternoon, Percy Lawrence, the California professional cyclist, lost control of his wheel as the result of a blown tire. Lawrence narrowly escaped running into the spectators. In his efforts to avoid collisions the rider collided with a policeman, both were thrown to the ground and severely injured. A number of other riders also fell in this race and sustained bruises.

Champion Frank Kramer won the half-mile championship race, which added five points to his total score in the titular series. He is now three points nearer Alf Goullet of Australia, who led the title-holder by ten points before the start of the race.

Kramer defeated Bob Spears of Australia in the final, and he eliminated Goullet in the grand semi-final. The champion did not show his old form, but he had enough speed to beat his foreign rivals. Alf. Grenda, another Australian who is in the running for the championship, had speed enough to beat Goullet in the run-off for the third and fourth money. Harry Kaiser, the Bronx rider, met Kramer in the fourth semi-final and gave the champion the hardest race of the day.

Spears shared the honors of the meet with Kramer. He defeated Grenda in the brassard race match and he won the three-mile handicap in which Reggie McNamara of Australia was second, Jackie Clark of Australia was third, and Goullet fourth. Goullet and Grenda started from the scratch; Spears and McNamara had ten yards, and Clark thirty.

ANITA TAKES HILL CUP.

G. P. Granbery's Yacht Finishes First in Handicap Racing Class.

There was a special race of the Handicapt Yacht Racing Class on Long Island Sound, off New Rochelle, yesterday for a trophy offered by A. G. Hill, a member of the class. It was sailed yesterday because of the impossibility of holding the race on a Saturday or holiday without interference with the fixed club racing dates. All of the yachts sailed as one class, three of the junior divisions receiving "differential" allowances from those of the first division, in addition to their regular division allowances. Nine yachts started. They were Amoret, and Carolina of the first division; Sally IX., Red Wing, Ariel and Veda of the second division; Twinkle of the third, and Miss Modesty of the fourth. Some of the allowances appeared to be extraordinarily large. That of Miss Modesty, for example, was 19½ per cent. of the elapsed time of the first boat to finish, and the allowances of several yachts were from 6 to 8 per cent.

The wind was light at 12:15 o'clock, the hour for starting, but increased to a fair sailing breeze during the afternoon, so that the leading yacht covered the course in a few minutes over three hours. The start was quite close, with Anita leaving slightly the best of it. In the middle of a bunch at the windward end of the line, and Miss Modesty at the leeward end, with her wind clear. It proved to be just the weather for Anita. She was twelve minutes ahead at the end of the windward work, and gained a few seconds on the reach home. Her nearest competitor was Amoret, the two sailing on even terms, but Amoret lost second place to Carolina on an allowance of 8 minutes and 31 seconds. To Anita, therefore, was awarded the A. G. Hill trophy, and to Carolina and Amoret, respectively, second and third prizes offered by the Handicap Class.

Diamond Point Y. C. Regatta.

Yachtsmen of the Jamaica Bay district resumed racing under the auspices of the Diamond Point Yacht Club yesterday. One of the largest regattas of the season was held. It was almost a perfect day for the power boats. The sailing divisions, however, found the air too light to allow them to make fast time around the association course.

Among the cabin catboats the winner was Clara May. Mock Turtle won among the turtle boats. The knockabouts had a good race, the winner being Ziz, owned by H. A. La Barie. W. Smith's Selfish was first in the class for open catboats. C. Valentine's Bill led home the small catboats. Among the small open power boats the winner was Anna Grace. Wohscope took first prize among the cruisers. The small open power boat event was won by Edith H. The semi-speed class was annexed by Agnes R. Thelma was the only high speed boat to finish. The half standing cabin class was won by Margaret K. The standing cabin power class, the largest of the regatta, was won by May H.

Only Three Walkers at Finish.

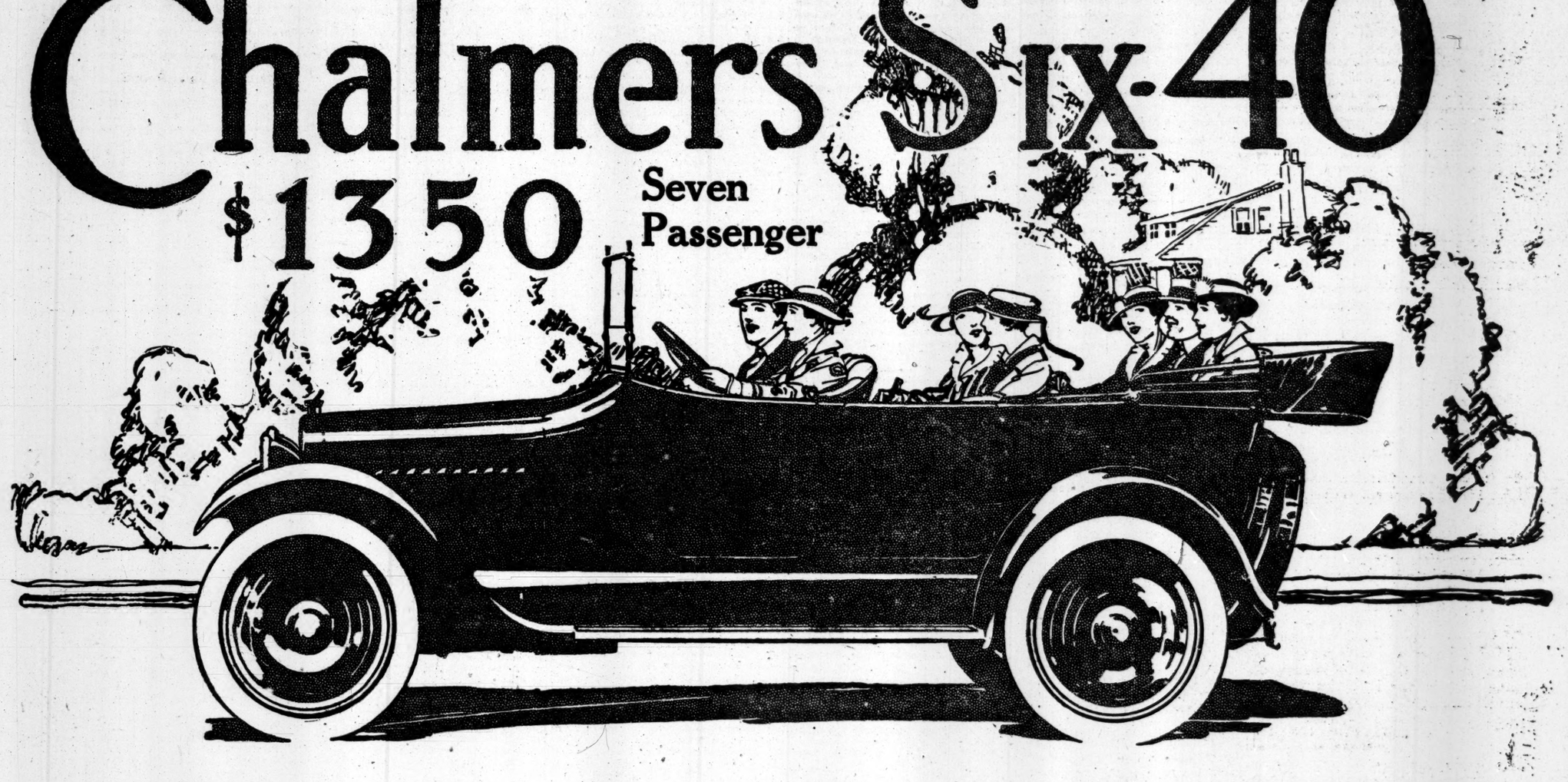
Only three of the eighteen members of the Walkers' Club of America who took part in yesterday's walk completed the trip. These three were Dick Remer, Alex. Jessup, and Pathfinder Hocking. The other fifteen walkers returned from Suffern by trolley instead of continuing on to Tuxedo, where they were scheduled to finish. The walkers started from Fort Lee Ferry yesterday morning at 8 o'clock and crossed the Palisades, and then crossed the Orange and Ramapo Mountains. Their journey lay through portions of Bergen, Rockland, and Orange Counties, and they crossed the Hackensack, Passaic, Saddle, and Ramapo Rivers in their long walk. They enjoyed a swim in the Ramapo River. Their trip took them through Leonia, Bogota, Hackensack, Arcola, Hohokus, Wahlwick, Allendale, Ramsey, Mahwah, Suffern, Ramapo, Sloatsburg, and into Tuxedo.

Walkers Take Hilly Route.

Members of the American Walkers' Association held their regular weekly tramp yesterday. The route was from Dyckman Street Ferry to Alpine, N. J., and return, a distance of about thirteen miles. All the

Chalmers Six-40

$1350 Seven Passenger



First Quality Car at $1350

40 Horsepower, 7-Passenger Touring Car, Weight 3075 lbs.

Valve-in-Head Motor with Overhead Camshaft

The battle of the giants is on. It is a battle royal for the supremacy of the medium priced motor car field.

It is the battle of that type of motor which smashed all speed and endurance records at Indianapolis and Chicago—against old style motors.

It is the battle of the principles of construction that went 90 miles an hour, for 500 miles at Indianapolis, and 100 miles an hour for 500 miles at Chicago—against out-dated principles of motor construction.

It is the battle of the manufacturer against the middleman, the producer against the assembler, of buying for cash against buying on time, of new efficiency in methods of manufacture and administration against inexperienced methods.

It is the battle of Quality and lower profits against higher profits and lack of quality.

It is the battle of new service ideals and co-operation against old methods of expensive upkeep and neglect of the owner.

Into this contest the Chalmers Motor Company enters the greatest car it has ever built, the "Six-40" with valve-in-head overhead camshaft motor.

It is the lowest price at which Chalmers Quality has ever been sold—$1350 for a big 7-passenger touring car.

It is a new car at a lower price sent to battle with old cars at cut prices.

With new service to owners, bigger plans, new buildings, increased factory facilities, and greatly increased production, the Chalmers Motor Company moves forward to the great battle with supreme confidence.

New Motor—New Car—New Price—New Service to Owners

Increased Factory Facilities—Greatly Increased Production for 1916

TWO years ago we saw three things. First was that the tendency of the public demand in both Europe and America was to a compact high speed motor that was more efficient, would get away quicker, run more smoothly, have greater flexibility, show greater economy and last longer under hard service.

Second was that a public temporarily diverted to cars that looked well and rode nicely for a while, would swing back to demand quality manufacture and the ability to "stay put."

Third was that only those manufacturers who built their own cars in large volume and bought their own materials for spot cash at the advantage of the market could survive.

Motor Designed in Europe

So we sent our engineers to Europe to design a new motor and began to lay our plans for a greatly increased production this season.

We are now building two big new factory additions to handle the work. We added machines that cost $90,000.00 apiece to do work in our factory in order to give this remarkable quality car to you at $1350.

Here is the result.

No one dreamed that such a car could be built for $1350. It is equal to cars that sold for $4000 three years ago. It isn't a made-over model, reduced in size, or certain things eliminated to fit the price—it is a brand new car, designed specially as a Quality car at a low price.

The Quality Car at Small Profit

We are marketing this QUALITY car on the lowest profit per car in the motor car business.

The great valve-in-head motor, with overhead camshaft, costs us $80.00 more to build in our own shops, than the ordinary type of motor can be bought for on the outside, and most of the competitors in our price class are using the ordinary type of motor.

When Chalmers engineers went to Europe to study design two years ago, they found European designers at work on high speed motors of the valve-in-head type with overhead camshaft.

European makers had already tried this type out in their racers. They were perfecting it for a road car.

We hoped to be the first in America to adopt this style of motor. But when the war stopped European makers, fate decreed that we should lead the world in the use of the valve-in-head overhead camshaft motor for a stock car.

Quality First

"Let your next Car be a Chalmers"

We were not surprised at the showing at Indianapolis and Chicago, where this type of motor won all honors. We knew a year ago that these results would be achieved.

Speedway Racers All of This Type

We knew that to attain a speed of 90 to 100 miles an hour that the motor would have to be a valve-in-head, overhead camshaft type.

Think of it! 90 miles an hour for 500 miles at Indianapolis and the first four to finish, and eight out of the first ten were valve-in-head motors, with overhead camshafts!

And then the Chicago races at 100 miles an hour for 500 miles—the first three and seven out of the first eleven were of this type!

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 16, 1915.

THE PAN-AMERICAN APPEAL.

The appeal to the Mexican revolutionary leaders signed by Secretary LANSING, the Ambassadors of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, and the Ministers of Bolivia, Uruguay, and Guatemala, "acting severally and independently," is as direct and forcible as the occasion requires, but perfectly amiable in tone. It is an appeal, not a threat. It is not an ultimatum, though the statement that a reply is expected within ten days indicates that the signers are in earnest, that they feel reasonable confidence in the success of the plan they propose, and that they are agreed upon the only way in which the Mexican Republic can peaceably be relieved from the burdens so long imposed upon it. The plan, as was already known, is a conference of all the military and political chiefs, in person or by delegates, at some neutralized spot within the Mexican frontiers, and the signers express their willingness to act as intermediaries, upon invitation, to arrange the details of such a conference. They declare their conviction that this action would lead to the "strong and unyielding agreement" requisite to the creation of a provisional Government. The task for such a Government to perform is obvious.

There is now no other conceivable plan by which the Mexican leaders can restore order to their country. The victory of one or another of the factions is impossible. The warfare might go on for many years. There is no patriotic or practical cause for the fighting. The revolution has triumphed. All of the quarreling leaders proclaim the same principles. There is no reason, if they are all sincere, if they have all been fighting for their country's sake, and not for personal profit, why they should not lay down their arms and come to an agreement which will restore Mexico to its place among the nations.

The appeal touches upon no alternative. The Latin-American diplomats, who have joined with the Secretary of State in this humane effort, doubtless thoroughly understand that if sterner measures must be taken, the United States will not call upon them for help. What this country may do if the appeal is rejected by all, or by a preponderating number of the Mexican leaders, is not considered in the terms of the appeal. That stands by itself as a document of extraordinary interest and importance. In its light all our relations with Mexico in the near future must be considered.

THE SEAMEN'S BOOMERANG LAW.

Americans who wish to cross the Pacific in the sort of security at sea which is provided by the Furuseth-La Follette law will have to take passage on the Great Northern liner Minnesota. Her withdrawal is not announced yet. All other American vessels have been withdrawn, the last five being the Pacific Mailers, which have been sold to the Atlantic Transport Company. That is the accomplishment of a prediction which was put on the records of Congress during the hearings upon the Wilson bill, which afterward became the La Follette bill. No attention was paid to the warning. In fact it may be that the passage of the La Follette law was assisted, for it was said that the prediction was part of the steamship owners' conspiracy, and the enactment of the bill was necessary to defeat and punish the conspirators. It appears that those who are punished are the men who cannot get jobs upon steamers which desert the sea.

The passengers are as well worth considering as either the sailors or the steamship owners, and it appears that the alleged benefits to the passengers are disappearing as well as the benefits to the sailors. The Department of Commerce announced yesterday its construction of the language clause of the La Follette law. The clause was designed to promote the safety of passengers by requiring that crews should be able to understand their officers' orders. Since the officers on American vessels are speakers of English it would result that the crews should understand English, or, in other words, should not be sailors of Asiatic or European countries other than England, as in fact they mostly are. The official construction of the statute is that the law will be satisfied if the crew understand orders in each department of duty. That is, it is not necessary for deckhands to understand orders to firemen, nor the other way.

The consequence is that no class of seamen necessarily will understand emergency orders out of their line of duty. That was the very precaution for passengers which was asserted to be reason for passing the bill. If passengers' safety is not increased, if seamen's conditions are made worse by the disappearance of their floating homes from the sea, what justification for the bill remains?

COTTON NOTIONS.

What a timorous King is cotton! Most of his adversities never happen. Last year the war caught the South with a bumper cotton crop on its hands. Probably in any event the size of the crop would have depressed the price, but with international trade suddenly paralyzed, and with the European demand for cotton thrust from a peace to a war basis, the plight of the grower for once was not to be envied. But he began to howl before he was hurt. He appealed to the Government for money, and the Government did all it could. Mr. McADOO placed a high moral premium upon emergency currency issued to the national banks to be loaned on cotton. That was not enough. Wall Street was induced to join with the banks of the South and Southwest in a credit pool of $135,000,000 to be loaned to the planters to carry over all of the crop that might be left on their hands after the supporters of the "buy-a-bale" movement throughout the North had been filled up. It was proposed at one time to push Government aid to the point of "valorizing" the whole cotton crop, which would be for the Government to fix the price and then issue money against the staple, directly or indirectly.

And none of this special aid was needed. The $135,000,000 credit pool was never drawn upon at all. The "buy-a-bale" absurdity perished in unsympathetic ridicule, and the cotton crop was merchandised in the only proper way. What the South couldn't carry over with the regular and proper assistance of the bankers it sold for what it could get, and, in the meantime, the demand for the staple wonderfully revived. The price advanced from a nominal quotation to a price between 8 and 9 cents, where it now is. At this price there is profit in growing it.

But now another crop is coming on—a natural phenomenon quaintly and disagreeably foretold last Winter by the Secretary of Agriculture, who alone among public officials at Washington had the wit and courage to oppose any scheme of paternal aid to the cotton industry, especially a "valorization" of the output, which would only cause an unsalable surplus to pile higher and higher until it might bankrupt even the United States Government. Also, he said that bankers in the South ought to see to it that the acreage in 1915 was much reduced. It has been much reduced, and still a cotton crop is indicated which only a few years ago would have been thought very large. And the South is scenting the air for help. There are "rumors from Washington" of an international pool to facilitate the sale and export of cotton. It has been reported that the British Government will be solicited to declare cotton contraband and then purchase for itself the amount that Germany might be expected to buy if her ports were open. These are fantastic ideas.

The crop now growing was planted in full knowledge of war conditions and war hazards, wherefore there is less reason than last year to propose financial makeshifts or economic experiments on the planters' behalf. Moreover, the banking power of the cotton-growing region is much greater than last year, owing to Federal Reserve banks having been established at Richmond, Atlanta, Dallas, Kansas City, and St. Louis, so that neither philanthropy nor uneconomic assistance is any longer necessary properly to finance a cotton crop. If the South has raised too much cotton this year, then the South, warned and advised as it has been, should blame itself. It could have raised more of other things in place of cotton.

NATIONAL "HATE."

ERNST LISSAUER, whose "Song of Hate" was a nine days' wonder for its ferocious bile, seems to have seen the folly of letting patriotism make him fall a-cursing like a very drab. He is said to approve the sensible opinion of the Berlin Tageblatt that his "poem" should not be inserted in school textbooks or song books, that hatred of England should not be taught in the German schools, which, by the way, have long been used to magnify and disseminate the Hohenzollern myth and cult, and, for the purposes of the Navy League, to inculcate suspicion and fear of British sea power and British designs generally. LISSAUER'S apologia is manly and straight-forward, and gives the reader a respect for his character that could hardly be felt for his talent, were that to be judged by the passion, violent, not lasting, of the "Hassgesang."

That, he says, was "the result of a moment of passionate inspiration and impulse during the first week of the war, when hatred of Great Britain, caused by her declaration of war, was powerful in his mind."

The poetical temperament, superheated in a moment of patriotic exultation and agony. After all, THEOGNIS, with his "full wish to drink the very blood" of his enemies, SWINBURNE, in his amusingly "furious and frantic" Italophile and republican songs, outlissauered LISSAUER. Since no fires underlie the no longer treacherous ashes of the civil war, these lines of LOWELL'S may be quoted to illustrate the intolerant personal fury bred by war:

I'd rather take my chance to stand
At jedgment where your meanest slave is,
Than at God's bar hold up a hand
Ez drippin' red as yourn, JEFF DAVIS.

As if the brave and accomplished Mr. DAVIS, the admirable Secretary of War, the honorable and pious gentleman, were personally responsible for the war. No doubt, Mr. LOWELL, toasting his toes at Elmwood twenty-five years afterward, felt a certain wonder at that old enmity. The loss of his gallant nephew in the field, the flame of his hostility to slavery, his hopes and fears for the North, are concentrated in that verse. An obscure poet of the South was pouring forth, earlier in the war, his bitterness about the Yankees:

Lantern-jaws, and legs, my boys,
Long as ABE'S from Illinois.

How remote, impossible, seem these old scorns and hatreds now. So to other generations of Germans and Englishmen may the present rancors look. If the centuries of warfare, rivalry, and ill-feeling between France and England find them friends at last, if the English hallucination or monomania, Russophobia, could be cured so quickly, why may Germany not fly some time into the arms of the Yellow Peril, or England and Germany unite against Russia? Nations either love or hate. All these personal and popular transports are ephemeral. Self-interest, imperious necessity, strength to be gained, dictate and shift their relations, alliances, and ententes. Time is long and hate is fleeting.

RESIGNATIONS OF OFFICERS.

Perhaps the acceptance of the resignations of nineteen army officers within the present year cannot be regarded as a national calamity, but with the prospective need of officers so great it seems a pity that even that small number of well qualified men, educated at their country's expense, should feel disposed to leave the service for the sake of private employment with larger pecuniary compensation. The example may be dangerous. It seems that the reported unwillingness of the Secretary of War to countenance the withdrawal from the army of competent officers whose services are sought by private concerns was either overstated, or he has come to the conclusion that if an officer has become dissatisfied with his work in the army, and the chance to earn "big money" elsewhere would be likely to cause dissatisfaction, he might as well be spared.

Yet it is to be hoped that the desire to resign will not grow in the army. From the Ordnance Corps, in the past, there have been few resignations. Between 1866 and 1915 there were only twelve; this year eleven ordnance officers have already resigned, and there have been withdrawals, for the same reasons, from other branches. To be sure, we have about 5,000 trained officers left. But General WOOD says that in case of war we shall need 40,000. War is not in sight, but an increase of the regular army, and a still larger increase of the National Guard, which will enlarge the detail of army officers to train the citizen soldiers, are imminent. Without any disposition to blame a man for desiring to improve his position materially, it is but just to say that the nation expects the officers trained at its Military Academy to stand by the colors when they are needed. There are signs that all our officers are needed now at their posts.

If the cases in which the resignations have been accepted are exceptional, no harm has been done. If they are to be regarded as establishing precedents, however, the harm is obvious. The pay of an officer is not large, to be sure, but he enjoys advantages not to be obtained in civil life, and his pay after retirement is ample for his support. He is not compelled to guard against the uncertainties of life as men in other walks must. And it is to be noted, too, that the officers who resign are always ones the army most needs.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Teaching as Done at Plattsburg.

More is taught at Plattsburg than the manual of arms and the policing of camps, and the only students are not—or at any rate should not be—the few hundred men there who are working so hard at unaccustomed toils by day and sleeping so well at night on such hard beds. Whoever is interested enough in education to realize its importance, and has reflected enough on the educational methods of next to universal use in our schools and colleges to realize that there is something radically wrong in them, can find at Plattsburg at least the reason of the wrongness and perhaps the way to remedy it.

Every observer of the operations there in progress is exclaiming in wonder over the rapidity with which the "recruits," most of whom went there the rawest of the raw, from the military point of view, are learning the arts of war. They are, indeed, a "picked lot," and decidedly different in many respects from those whom the drill sergeant ordinarily takes in hand. Most of the differences, however, have little relation to the performance of the particular tasks imposed upon the private soldier, and some of those differences might be expected to delay the acquisition of proficiency in ordered evolutions and activities rather than to hasten it.

For these men are more accustomed to the issuing of commands than to obeying them, and their wont, when told or asked to do a thing, is to "reason why," if they have any doubts of its wisdom or need, and that, for soldiers, is mortal sin. But one difference more than makes up for all the rest and fully explains why these men are accomplishing in days what it has always taken other men months to accomplish. They are getting what they sincerely and strongly want to get. There is between them and their teachers none of that antagonism which so often—almost invariably—marks the attitude of the pupil toward his master. They would regard an intermission of their lessons, not as a welcome holiday from wearisome labors, as the schoolboy always does, but as a loss, a deprivation, to themselves, which only the abnormal schoolboy ever did.

Their attention is keenly concentrated on a chosen, not an alloted or imposed, task, and no thought of avoiding or scamping it enters their minds. Naturally, they learn fast. When educational authorities succeed in creating in schools analogous conditions, when they can make the boys and girls—or let them—see that studying is a benefit to themselves, not a favor to their teachers, then they, too, will be astonished.

Their Folly Gains Its Reward.

If the management of a pension fund had not long since been reduced to a matter of comparatively simple calculation, and if the municipal authorities, the members of the Board of Education, and the teachers themselves, were not all justly chargeable with the knowledge required for ascertaining the relation between the amounts paid in for pensions and those paid out as pensions—if both these things were not true, then there would be more of general sympathy for the unfortunate women and men who now find that their confident expectations of a living income on retirement were illusory.

Two years ago an actuary gave clear warning that the Teachers' Pension Fund was heading straight toward the bankruptcy into which it has now fallen, but the warning was ignored. Worse still, it appears, the exhaustion of the fund was hastened by allowing it to be drained in ways which, if not exactly illicit, were "irregular." Certainly several teachers knew of the irregularities described by the Controller, and presumably a good many of them did. Were they silent through inability to see that some of them were robbing the others, or because, consciously or unconsciously, they thought or hoped to be themselves in time similarly benefited and favored?

The alternative is unpleasant, but it is one difficult to avoid. No doubt the common expectation was that the city, out of its limitless resources, would make up any deficiencies that might arise from the payment of inadequate dues. The situation is depressing, from whatever aspects it is viewed, and from the actuary whose warning was scorned comes the inconsolatory cry, "I told you so! I told you so!"

One Good Thing the Militants Did.

Hitherto, in our time, travelers in England have been chiefly interested in the Church of St. Mary, at Wargrave, near Henley-on-Thames, because it contains the tomb of THOMAS DAY, who wrote "Sandford and Merton." Pilgrims have not made that tomb a shrine. DAY'S view of youth and life is not regarded too respectfully in this age. But his book is famous. Mr. Barlow is a personage of fiction who almost ranks with loquacious Posa in SCHILLER'S "Don Carlos." Therefore the tomb of THOMAS DAY is a valued memorial. But the irate suffragettes of England having wrecked St. Mary's, not in hatred of the memory of DAY or settled dislike for his Mr. Barlow, but in order to advertise their cause, it is now undergoing repairs, and, lo! the edifice has been found to contain antiquities that will give it better vogue with sightseers, when the sightseers begin to travel again, than ever DAY'S burial place gave it. A Norman tower that had been hidden by brick walls since the era of HENRY VII. has been brought to light, and a number of ancient vaults hitherto uncovered for ages will make the old church famous and increase the wealth of generations of vergers. The incident is worth a special note, as this seems to be the only good the militant suffragists accomplished in their raids. They have certainly done a good turn for the parish of St. Mary's, Wargrave.

England's Landless Masses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it any wonder that so many Englishmen of the poorer classes seem to be so little enthusiastic to fight for a country in which they do not own, and under the present system are unlikely ever to own, a square foot of the land for which they are so persistently adjured to fight?

You say that "the war has interrupted the progress of economic legislation for the benefit of the majority." It has; but if, through the financial stress brought on by the war, the British people learn that they have a vast source of revenue hitherto scarcely touched under their present taxing system, namely, the lands held out of use by the landlord class, their war will not have been in vain. DAVID T. MARSHALL.

Hollis, L. I., Aug. 12, 1915.

THE ADOPTED BABY.

They laid the little bundle in the crib—
It was whimpering and shivering with cold;
Oh, mine the tongue that always chattered glib!
Oh, mine the fingers powerfully bold!
But I touched that silken head
And my heart-strings snapped and bled,
And I sank before it pitifully old—
Wee bundle!

I craved its nearness with a holy fear,
And the mother-passion in me hungered, torn;
Upon its forehead glinted wet my tear,
But my body cowered impotent and worn,
And I called out in my pain
To the mother down the lane
And the seven sturdy younglings she had borne—
Wee baby!

But before her footsteps echoed on the way,
There came a plaintive peep from out the nest.
I started back at first in my dismay,
Then I hugged the little being to my breast!
All God's promises came true!
I mysteriously knew!
And the baby, cooing, taught me all the rest—
My baby!

JANE BURR.

MORALITY IS UNNEUTRAL.

A Reply to Prof. Francke's Plea for an Embargo on Arms.

Petersham, Mass., Aug. 13, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The untenable contention of German propagandists that it was a breach of neutrality on the part of the United States to sell war ammunition to the belligerent nations having failed to bring results, Professor Kuno Francke, in a letter published in your issue for Aug. 11, pleads for the cessation of ammunition shipments to Europe on the ground of "international morality." Accustomed as we are to the peculiarities of the German intellect in matters pertaining to the war, we were hardly prepared for this appeal to international morality on the part of a German in behalf of his country, considering that Germany has shocked the civilized world by her criminal and repeated disregard of international morality.

Professor Francke presupposes the existence in this country of at least a desire for moral neutrality; he seems to take it for granted that, as a matter of course, moral neutrality is the correct attitude for the nation in the present world's struggle. Still he must know as well as I do that while the nation is officially neutral, it is not morally neutral. For her to make such claim would be hypocrisy. Leaving out those of Teutonic birth or descent, it is safe to affirm that the American nation has never been so united on any question presented to her. She is not, nor does she desire or pretend to be, morally neutral. Moral neutrality, so far as the United States are concerned, was flung to the wind the day Germany invaded Belgium and the few that succeeded in holding to the neutral fence after that demonstration of "international morality" and in spite of German atrocities and barbarous methods of warfare, were rudely unseated by the Lusitania massacre, and now the neutral fence is deserted.

No, Professor Francke, the question before the American people is not whether "a great peace-preaching neutral shall build up an enormous industry in arms and so decide the issue in Europe," but rather whether a great nation whose whole structure rests on love of justice and personal liberties and on abhorrence of despotism, tyranny, and brutal force, shall be contented with helping the Allies through the exercising of her legal rights as a neutral to supply them with ammunition along the usual channels of trade, or whether she should not take a more active and effective part in defending humanity. That is the question before the American people today, and Professor Francke's efforts to divert their attention from it must fail as all such attempts have failed in the past.

I agree with Professor Francke when he writes that these "are questions which should be decided without the bias of racial sympathies or antipathies, solely upon the ground of American national welfare," although I should prefer to place it on a higher level, namely, on the ground of the welfare of humanity. But where, pray, will American national welfare be should England and France be crushed and Prussian militarism triumphant?

In supplying the Allies with ammunition the American nation feels that she is working for humanity in helping to bring the war to the only issue compatible with the sacred rights of humanity. That some manufacturers may derive pecuniary profits from it is irrelevant and immaterial.

ALBERT SAUVEUR.

From a Baker.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Word comes from the West that "cold storage bread" is the latest innovation in the Commissary Department of the farm connected with the University of Minnesota. Who in the world wants to eat "cold storage bread," no matter how long it can be kept apparently in good condition? It is bad enough to be forced to eat cold storage eggs, meats, fish, and fowl, owing to a surplus product in certain seasons and an under-production in other seasons, but as flour can be procured during the year in any quantity desired, and as the supply of flour is not regulated by seasons, why bake a lot of bread in advance to be kept in cold storage for future use, when delicious fresh baked bread, which is certainly the most palatable and the most wholesome, can be had from day to day in any needed quantity as required?

If there are any large baking establishments which believe that they can, in the interest of economy, run off large batches of bread and put them in cold storage for some time and then bring out this stale bread to be sold as fresh bread, they will soon learn to their sorrow that the consuming public can't be fooled into accepting such stuff as fresh bread, no matter how well preserved it may be as far as appearances go. It is even doubtful whether the beautiful bloom of a well-baked loaf of fresh bread can be preserved while the bread is kept in cold storage. GEORGE E. MILLSPAUGH.

New York, Aug. 8, 1915.

Love of Flag.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The editorial, "The War Seen by a Poet," with its reference to Will H. Thompson and his great war poem, "The High Tide at Gettysburg," is most interesting. The thrill that the traveler feels when he sees the Stars and Stripes in a harbor far from his home is difficult to analyze and explain, but it is a real thing with commanding force, and it stands for patriotism, love of country, nationalism. The poet's explanation of the war now raging in Europe may not satisfy the historians of the future, who will try to discover the motives which influenced the leaders who were responsible for the war. But for the common people and the rank and file of the army—and these are the agencies that are really maintaining the contest—it would seem that the spirit which love of the flag represents is the compelling force holding them up against the sacrifices and hardships which the war demands of them.

W. N. FERRIN.

Glenburnie, N. Y., Aug. 9, 1915.

A Desk Recovering Committee.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a constant reader of THE TIMES and a pure bred and born American, consequently am very much interested in the subject of the letter of Laura B. Bell in Sunday's TIMES. If it is true, as we read, that Bryan took and carried away with him, when he resigned, the historic desk belonging for generations past to the office of Secretary of State, and the desk did not belong to him, then I think it should be recovered from him at once and restored to the office. Cannot we, who feel interested in preventing such a disgrace, organize an active committee to institute a court action and recover the property by law? I am willing to lend my name, my time, and influence to such an action, and to go a share in the payment of the court costs if the proper organized effort can be had. JEFFERSON D. DAVIS.

New York, Aug. 9, 1915.

Verboten.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a possible means of making every one happy and terminating two unpleasant situations, has any one suggested that Mexico might be turned over to Germany to deal with? What could be more welcome to the war party than a run in with Messrs. Carranza, Zapata, and Villa? What simpler method of solving the whole knotty Mexican problem than by turning the entire responsibility over to Germany? Given a von Hindenburg and a few army corps to be followed by a generous display of "Verboten" signs, and all traces of restlessness would soon disappear. S. MOD.

New York, Aug. 4, 1915.

CONTROL OF EUROPE'S COAL.

Proportion Remaining in the Hands of the Anti-German Allies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your London correspondent, in today's issue, gives incorrect figures as to the coal output of the European countries. Taking the figures for 1913, a normal year, the output of the various European countries, in short tons (see U. S. Geological Survey Reports, Colliery Guardian, Iron and Coal Trade Review, Stahl u. Eisen, United Kingdom Board of Trade Reports) were as follows, as against the output given in your columns:

	1913.	TIMES Figures.
United Kingdom	321,022,000	236,000,000
France	44,806,000	35,000,000
Belgium	25,822,000	22,000,000
Russia (all)	37,335,000	*15,000,000
Total	429,379,000	308,000,000
*Poland.		
Germany	312,062,000	175,000,000
Austria-Hungary	61,984,000	42,000,000
Total	374,046,000	217,000,000

There were also 9,915,000 tons produced by the smaller countries, making the European total 813,348,000, of which allied countries produced 52.8 per cent.; Germany and Austria, 46.0 per cent., and other countries, 1.2 per cent. Your correspondent's figures were: Allied countries, 65 per cent.; Germany and Austria, 35 per cent.

Another table is given in your correspondence showing "The coal condition since Germany's inroads on the coal fields of Belgium, Flanders, and Poland" as follows:

United Kingdom total	175,000,000
Germany	175,000,000
Austria-Hungary	42,000,000
France	35,000,000
Belgium	22,000,000
Poland	15,000,000

Your correspondent says that today German occupation has given them the Belgium coal fields, the Pas de Calais fields of France, and the chief coal fields of Russia, located in Poland, those of the Caucasus being minor in comparison; he fails to mention the Donetz field of Russia or the southern field of France.

Based on this statement, the entire coal output of France is placed on the German side, also what is stated to be that of Poland, no allowance being made for any other output of coal in Russia.

Now as regards France, the normal (1913) output of its southern coal fields, which are not in Germany's hands, was 14,000,000 net tons; this amount should be credited to the Allies.

Then, not more than one-half of the northern coal fields are in German hands, according to our consular reports, so that we should add to the Allies' resources one-half of the northern field output of 30,800,000 net tons.

Of Russia, the largest coal fields are not in Poland, but in southern Russia, the Donetz Basin, as it is called. In 1913 the output of the Poland (Dombrova) district was 7,714,000 net tons, not 15,000,000, while the output of southern Russia was 26,880,000 net tons, which should also be credited to the Allies, as well as the small amount from the other fields, making a total of 29,621,000 net tons.

Reconstructing the table showing war conditions, we have:

United Kingdom	321,922,000
France	29,400,000
Russia	29,621,000
Total	380,943,000
Germany	312,062,000
Austria-Hungary	61,984,000
Belgium	25,322,000
France	15,400,000
Poland	7,714,000
Total	422,482,000

Or,

Allies	46.9 per cent.
Germany and Austria	51.9 per cent.
Other countries	1.2 per cent.

However, such calculations, based on normal conditions, are of doubtful value now, when the output of all the European countries at war, no matter in whose hands the coal fields are, have decreased from 35 to 75 per cent. It is the countries that are able to mine sufficient coal for their own needs and those of their allies that are ahead of the game, regardless of what might have been the case before the war.

Great Britain and Germany are each mining about 65 per cent. of their normal output, but the former had an export tonnage of 85,000,000 net to divert to home consumption, as against Germany's 34,000,000, and the normal consumption in Germany was about 280,000,000 tons, as against Great Britain's 212,000,000.

Wherever the preponderance of coal output in Europe may lie, the whole situation is full of promise to our coal operators. Neutral countries, as well as those at war, must have coal; if the latter cannot supply more than their own needs, the former must come to the United States for the coal needed above their own output.

F. R. WADLEIGH.

Philadelphia, Aug. 7, 1915.

HOW TO FIGHT WAR GAS.

A Line of Fire Would Push the Deadly Chlorine Skyward.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It would seem that a simple method of protection against the poisonous gas used by the Germans would be by means of fire. From reports, chlorine gas under pressure is used; when the lines are at considerable distance bombs containing the gas would appear to be used, and when the trenches are near one another the gas appears to be pumped out by means of a machine resembling a huge syringe, the gas only being used when the wind is blowing toward the enemy.

The gas, a few moments after being expelled, mixes with the air and is then slightly heavier than air, about 1 per cent.—practically the same as gasoline vapor. It is readily detected during the day by its color, a greenish yellow, and at night outposts would give notice of its use.

For protection against its use a trench should be constructed some twenty-five or thirty feet in front of the Allies' trench. A quantity of highly inflammable material should be kept in or near this trench and means provided to ignite the material when needed—either by communicating trenches, fuses, or some other safe way. Where the trenches are of permanent character a perforated iron pipe filled as required from barrels of petroleum connected with the pipe line might be found to answer the purpose. A good hot line of fire would produce such an uprush of air as to carry the chlorine gas some distance above the trench to leeward of the fire. LINDLEY MURRAY STEVENS.

New York, Aug. 12, 1915.

German Trade Methods Defended.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your esteemed paper of Aug. 7 you printed a statement, "Hints on South America," by H. H. Thomas, which in the Interest of the German merchant and manufacturer must be strongly contradicted.

There is no truth in the remarks made by Mr. Thomas, for instance, that German goods are of inferior quality and their machinery very poorly constructed and short lived. It will be very hard for Mr. Thomas to prove this, as the goods and machines turned out by Germany are known all over the world for their high-grade quality. The trademark, "Made in Germany," invented and introduced by England to hurt the progressive German industry and trade, turned out to be a title of honor for German goods. Especially in South America German products are highly appreciated. No doubt the majority of American business men, who do a great business in all kinds of German goods, will not agree to this statement by Mr. Thomas, purposely given to hurt German trade in South America. I know that the United States merchants do not need to resort to such methods as Mr. Thomas refers to in his endeavors to get over the antipathy of South Americans to North American products. Germany wants fair play, nothing else. There is room on the globe for all the trade of all the nations.

WILHELM VENATOV.

New York, Aug. 9, 1915.

WHY SHOULD A WORLD BE GERMANIZED?

Particularly Why Should the German Solution Be Thrust by Intelligent Might Upon People Unwilling to Receive It?

By WILLIAM R. HEREFORD.

New York, Aug. 13, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The reprint on the editorial page of today's TIMES of Professor Ernst Troeltsch's article upon the portent and significance of the war emphasizes the fact that not only we in this country, but they in Europe, are entering upon a new phase. Thoughts of the future are taking the place of discussions of past events, or even the consideration of the present. The causes of the war are lost sight of in the more practical effort to determine what the result may mean to the world.

So many Germans are so sincerely at a loss to understand why other nations, neutral and hitherto friendly, should deplore and fear a German triumph, that no harm can come from restating calmly reasons which influence men to distrust the newly revealed Teuton spirit and ideals.

Professor Troeltsch's article affords an excellent text. No one can read it without the profound conviction of its patriotic impulse. He foresees, as other German thinkers and writers foresee, a glorified Germany, amalgamating the central States of Europe and exercising, for the good of the world, a dominant influence, spreading German culture and German ideals, which shall replace the chaotic, uncertain ideals of contemporaneous Europe, and, eventually, marching step to step with America and Asia, a great racial triumvirate, as it were, guarding the destinies of Earth. It is not to be believed that any German breast could fail to swell with pride in the fatherland when such a picture of the future is held up to view.

And how can any man, they ask in all sincerity, fail to be impressed with the loftiness of the conception or doubt that such a solution is for the betterment of Europe or of the world? With the Germans it is a religion and, as with all religions, is based on faith against which reason and argument are of small avail.

Let us, however, seek to explain to these people of splendid faith why our point of view may differ from their own.

Fundamentally, then, has it occurred to the German mind to doubt the fatherland's right to impose upon unwilling peoples the Germanic solution? Has the German minority a right to say to the majority of civilized peoples: "Our way is the best way; it is the only way. You must yield to it"? Is it reasonable to be incensed against those who prefer their own methods, their own independence of thought and action?

It never seems to give the Germans pause that civilization is arraigned almost solidly against them. They unhesitatingly attribute that fact to ulterior motives, and with this they still their logic. That the European nations should have allied themselves against Germany is ascribed to politics, jealousy, fear, and hatred. But do they ask whether it is probable that so many nations would fear and hate Germany if Germany's ideals and ambitions had been just, honorable, and unselfish?

In a country at war it is not surprising that inflamed minds should not tolerate such introspection, but in this country, where the fatherland has already been abjured, should not Germans at least admit that there is another side to the question? But here our partiality is attributed to mercenary motives or to the assumption that we are the dupes of a silly censorship. Even Professor Kuno Francke, admitting, for instance, that our neutrality obliges us to permit the sale and exportation of munitions of war, asks us in the name of "international morality" to forbid it. He plainly counsels us to become unneutral in the interests of morality! Can illogical deduction go further? And yet I feel sure that Professor Francke and every German who read his article believe that what he wrote was reasonable, just, and moral, even impartial.

Can Germans think that the great majority of persons in this their adopted country, which they have so praised and which has offered them a refuge and a home, has condemned Germany unless there are reasons for such condemnation?

The reasons lie not so much in the causes of the war, which were too well obscured to permit of anything but a divided opinion, but in the methods practiced by Germany. When Professor Troeltsch and others patriotically proclaim a future German empire which shall dominate Europe, and draw a picture of the empire as marching step to step with Asia and the Americans, must we not wonder how long it would be before the German culture and German ideal, strong in sublime faith in itself, clashed with the American ideal or the Asiatic ideal, and then one or the other must give way?

The picture drawn by the Heidelberg professor is a peaceful one, but, alas, Germany is not imposing her culture peacefully. Her religion has been that some day it would be necessary to assert it with the sword. Even as long ago as the Boxer uprising, as John Hay's memoirs show, the German policy was not of persuasion, but of "frightfulness."

Nor could we lull our fears with the expectation that agreements of amity might exist between that pictured Grossdeutschen empire and the American republics. The torn treaty with Belgium rises always before our imagination, and the disregarded Hague conventions, to which we also were a party. The plea in extenuation that special circumstances surrounded these violations of solemn pledges does not allay the doubt and distrust, for the logical mind must judge the sincerity of these excuses and regrets by the subsequent conduct of Germany. Admitting, as did her Chancellor, that Germany in desperate self-defense was forced to wrong a small and neutral country, how has she repaired that wrong? There is no bitterness in the inevitable answer except the bitterness of fact. By exacting tribute, by burning cities, by shooting civilians, by annexing Belgium, by making it necessary for this country to feed the people made homeless that they should not starve. Whatever argument the German may adduce to justify these conditions, the impartial American mind retains this attitude: If you were forced against your will and true character to attack Belgium, at least, after conquering her, you should have been just and fair and gentle with her; otherwise the culture, the idealism of what you speak in your picture of a world empire becomes a thing abhorrent, frightful and of immediate peril to us if we trust to it.

If Belgium were only all, it should be enough to cause sober-minded, truth-seeking Germans to reflect that the attitude of this country does not spring from the fact that a few men are making money by sending munitions of war to the Allies. But, unfortunately, Belgium is not all. The Lusitania, the use of asphyxiating gases, the aerial bombardment of defenseless cities and villages, the forgery of United States passports, the passport frauds perpetrated in this country, the broken word of German officers of interned German warships, the personal attacks upon our President, whose burdens are heavier than those of any other President since Lincoln. Cannot Germans in this country, however fond of the fatherland, reflecting upon these things, see why the sympathy of Americans has been alienated?

And is it to be supposed that, remembering all this, Americans should wish to see a paramount German empire ruling Europe? What becomes of arguments for a culture that permits these things to happen?

Imperial Greater Germany presupposes the idea of a Kaiser. However good or great one Kaiser might be, the system is abhorrent to republican America. In democracy we see the only true liberty. In imperialism, in Kaiserism, the German sees the only real efficiency. It is indeed most probably true that a Kaiser is necessary to produce the marvelous efficiency in arms with which Germany has surprised the world, but inseparable to that efficiency is the sacrifice of individual liberty. All must go down before it: humaneness, consideration, justice, right, honor, selfishness (for true military efficiency considers self no more than it considers abstract right.) It is the rule of intelligent might. And with it goes too the creed: "We must win at any cost. If any stand in the way let them perish."

On such foundations a wonderful, dominating world power might, indeed, be built, which would give to mankind priceless achievements in science, but cannot Professor Troeltsch or the Germans in this country appreciate the sentiment of those who stand unalterably opposed to such an ideal?

WILLIAM R. HEREFORD.

COUNSEL FOR THE ACCUSED.

A Warm Approval of the Proposed Office of Public Defender.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the growth of the sentiment throughout the country in favor of the establishment of a Public Defender to protect the rights of indigent accused persons, and the fact that an amendment to the Constitution of the State of New York providing for the creation of such office was recently submitted to the Constitutional Convention and was referred to the Committee on County, Town and Village Officers, which committee has held a hearing on such proposed amendment, I venture to call the attention of your readers to the importance of the proposed innovation as an efficient instrument for the elevation and improvement of our standard of justice, particularly with reference to our criminal

UPHOLDS PRESIDENT IN DEFENSE PLANS

Navy League Promises Him Hearty Support in Coming Fight for Legislation.

FEARS TACTICS OF THE FOES

Warns of Dangers to His Policies from Log-Rollers and Peace Advocates.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The Navy League has written a letter to President Wilson praising his determination to improve the national defenses of the United States and putting the organization entirely at his disposal in his efforts to obtain legislation that will enable the country to defend itself against possible foreign aggression. Ralph B. Strassburger, director in charge of the league's work in Washington, who signed the letter to the President, explained tonight that the league's offer of assistance followed the discovery of "mustering of powerful forces in Congress for an attack upon the President's program for providing this country with adequate naval and military defenses."

The letter to the President invites him to consider the league as his instrument in placing before the country the danger of the present unpreparedness and in organizing sentiment throughout the country in support of the President's defense policy. This policy, said Mr. Strassburger tonight, was threatened by "strife and sedition within the party," by ill-advised peace advocates, and by Congressional "log-rollers" and appropriation seekers.

"We of the Navy League," said Mr. Strassburger, explaining the letter to the President, "feel that the time has come when all patriotic American citizens, regardless of party, ought to join in upholding President Wilson's hands in the fearless and vigorous plan of action he has mapped out to provide our country with adequate defenses against war and invasion.

"It has often been asserted that the Navy League is practically a Republican organization. This is false and foolish. Such prominent Democrats as Carter Harrison Fitzhugh of Chicago, Albert B. Lambert of St. Louis and half a dozen others are members of our Board of Directors, and have always had a prominent place in the councils of the league. It is true that we have also many prominent Republicans, but a good American is no less patriotic whatever political party he may belong to, and the work of the Navy League has always been characterized by patriotic unity in the cause of national defense absolutely without regard to party lines or affiliations.

"The Navy League has always taken pleasure in recognizing and indorsing men in official life who have worked for national defense, whatever their party. In the present days of strife and national danger the country is fortunate in possessing one public servant of high position who is awake to the danger which threatens the State and is doing all that lies within his power to assure the nation of continued peace and freedom from aggression.

"His name is Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States. Although threatened by strife and sedition from within his own party, the President has worked manfully and fearlessly for what he knows is needed to insure the safety of the country which has elected him as its head. Despite the promptings of false friends and foolish councilors, and the mutterings and threats of log-rollers and appropriation seekers, he has held firm to the program which he knows is essential to his country's safety.

"The President needs the aid and support of every good citizen to overcome the opposition in Congress of a group uniting among its members ill-advised peace advocates, political rivals, and appropriation seekers who feel that their particular bits of 'pork' would be endangered by the passage of appropriations for national defense.

"These forces are at present laying lines and preparing for a campaign to the death against national defense. Under the circumstances we feel that the Navy League can pursue no other course than to indorse the President's policies of national defense to the fullest and throw the full weight of its influence in the scales in his behalf, calling upon all patriotic American citizens, regardless of personal or political affiliations, to rally to his support.

"We feel further that we ought to place the entire organization and machinery of the league at his disposal, and extend to him our heartiest support and co-operation in his campaign of arousing public sentiment for the passage of his national defense measures, the most important measures, we believe, which have come before an American legislative assembly in more than a generation."

50 WARSHIPS START BIG MANOEUVRES TODAY

Atlantic Fleet Ordered to Block Island—Destroyers Painted Like Checkerboards.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 15.—The Atlantic Fleet, virtually in its full war strength, will begin tomorrow a series of defensive manoeuvres in the waters off Block Island. Except for four submarines, the entire fleet of more than fifty vessels received orders tonight to proceed tomorrow morning to Block Island Sound.

The problems to be worked out have been drawn from the lessons of the European war, and applied to the defense of North Atlantic Coast, and have been arranged to embrace a general war game. Details of the manoeuvres, plans for which have occupied the Naval War College for several weeks, are secret. The game will continue a week.

The torpedo boat destroyers have been painted with alternate black and white squares, presenting the appearance of floating checker boards. The new dress, it is believed by naval experts, will break up the contour of the vessels, and cause an illusion as to distance, both of which features would be of assistance to the destroyers in battle.

GOVERNORS SHOW INTEREST.

Thirty-six to Attend Discussion on Preparedness at Annual Conference.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 15.—Governors of thirty-six States will attend the discussion of military preparedness, the principal subject on the program of the annual Governors' conference in Boston, Aug. 24, 25, 26, and 27. This was announced today by Miles G. Riley, Secretary of the conference.

"While national defense is not to be the only topic considered by the conference it is a subject which the times and conditions have forced upon the attention of the entire world, and therefore it will take precedence over other highly important subjects," said Secretary Riley. "No Governor has expressed himself to me as fearing that the war will force militarism upon the United States. However, all feel that the time has come when we cannot longer postpone the development of a stronger and more efficient citizen soldiery.

"In many States there has grown up in recent years a well-defined movement to concentrate in the Executive responsibility for efficient service and economical administration. Many Governors will go to Boston this year expecting to benefit in a large way from an exchange of experiences. Prominent place has been given to administrative problems on the conference program.

"Under this head will be presented the short ballot, the functions of the Governor in relation to a large State budget, and economy and efficiency in the State."

Governors Whitman of New York, Alexander of Idaho, Hammond of Minnesota, Willis of Ohio, Major of Missouri, Spaulding of New Hampshire, and Byrne of South Dakota will present these papers.

WOMEN'S PRESIDENTS TO AID NAVY LEAGUE

Heads of Ten Organizations With 500,000 Members Will Act on National Committee.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Ten national Presidents of women's organizations, with more than half a million members, have promised to serve on the National Committee of the Women's Section of the Navy League, the first women's national defense organization. These women have assured the section of most cordial support, and it is expected that the majority of the membership they represent will line up behind the national defense banner the patriotic women of America have unfurled.

The ten are Mrs. William Cumming Story, President General, Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. Cara Rogers Sleakley, President General, New York Daughters of the Revolution; Mrs. Mary A. Jamieson, Marine City, Mich., President, Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic; Mrs. E. B. Sherman, Chicago, President of the Dames of the Loyal Legion; Mrs. William Gerry Slade, New York City, President General, Daughters of 1812; Mrs. Daisy McLaurin Stevenson, President General, United Daughters of the Confederacy; Miss Frances Whitaker Baker, Wildwood, N. J., National President Children's Auxiliary, Women's Made in U. S. A. League; Mrs. Charles H. Masury, Danvers, Mass., President, Daughters of the Union; Mrs. Arthur Dodge, President, National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, and Mrs. Reynolds T. Hall, Philadelphia, President of the National Society of Sponsors.

Mrs. Genevieve Clark Thomson, daughter of Speaker Champ Clark, will act as a National Committeeman of the section from Louisiana. Mrs. Thomson has also been selected as one of the judges who, with Julia Marlowe, David Belasco, Colonel George Harvey and several Presidents of patriotic organizations, will decide the contest for a historical pageant now being conducted by the women's section of the league.

These members of the National Committee of the Women's Section from New Jersey were announced tonight:

Mrs. George Harvey, Deal; Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, Mrs. James D. Fielder, wife of the Governor; Miss Louise T. Nicol, Mrs. J. Thompson Baker, wife of Representative Baker, Wildwood; Sidney Colgate, Orange; Mrs. John Hays Hammond, Jr., Mrs. George D. Gedney, State Regent D. A. R.; Mrs. William D. Sherrerd, Mrs. Matthias Steelman, Mrs. Emily Howe, Miss Katherine J. Cooper, Mrs. J. Helen Francis, Mrs. Benjamin, Miss Mary D. Hermann, Mrs. William M. Jacobus, Mrs. Henry C. Pitney, Jr., Miss Virginia Roosevelt, Mrs. Edward Simpson, Mrs. Herbert B. Turner, Mrs. Granville M. White, Miss Grace Baird, Miss Helen R. Woodruff, Miss Lilian C. Boyd, Mrs. Philip H. Cooper.

PLEA FOR CHILDREN'S AID.

Society Asks Funds for Extending Seashore Work.

The Children's Aid Society, at 105 East Twenty-second Street, is providing outings for an average of 400 poor children a week at the Summer Home, Bath Beach. The applications from boys and girls of the tenements are more than twice the number which the limited funds and facilities of the society can take care of, and an appeal is made to the public to help to extend the charity. At the home the children are provided with entertainment, wholesome food, and sea bathing.

A cottage at the home is set apart for the "little mothers" and their sisters and brothers, and another for crippled children, under the care of physicians and nurses. The Summer Home was established through the philanthropy of Andros B. Stone. The cost of its maintenance is $30,000 a year, and it is supported mainly by voluntary contributions. Donations may be sent to the Treasurer, E. G. Merrill, or the Secretary, C. Loring Brace, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

WOMEN TO PARADE AT NIGHT

Suffragists Will Have Torchlight Rallies in September.

The Woman Suffrage Party is planning a series of parades in September, which are to be called "Yellow Rallies." They are to be torchlight affairs, and the marchers are to wear yellow capes and carry yellow lanterns. The capes are to be provided free and those parading are asked to wear white when possible. Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse is responsible for the novelty.

The upper east side will have its yellow rally on Saturday, Sept. 4, and the parade is to form at 7:45 o'clock at First Avenue and Sixtieth Street, and will march to 111th Street and Jefferson Park. The lower east side rally will be on Saturday, Sept. 18, and will proceed to Union Square, leaving speakers at various points along the line. Harlem's yellow rally is due on Thursday, Sept. 23, and will form at Claremont Avenue and end in the Bronx.

Brooklyn is to have two rallies under Mrs. H. Edward Dreier. The first, on Sept. 11, will start at Warick and Fulton Streets and end at the Hebrew Educational Building. and on Sept. 18 the second will start from the Williamsburg Plaza and march to Carnegie Library.

Dr. Jowett Not to Give up Pulpit.

At the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, it was stated yesterday that there is no doubt that the Rev. Dr. John Henry Jowett, the pastor, will return to his pulpit here. It was admitted that preparations were being made by Westminster Chapel, London, to extend a call to the Fifth Avenue pastor, but at the church yesterday it was said that Dr. Jowett would return here on the first Sunday in October.

J. C. Becher Marries Miss Pfeiffer.

J. Carl Becher of 600 West 163d Street and Miss Charlotte Pfeiffer of 940 Fox Street were married yesterday in the Temple Israel, Lenox Avenue and 120th Street, by the Rev. Dr. Richert. The bride had four bridesmaids, the sisters of the bridegroom, and the ushers were Charles Stillman, Irving Goodfield, William Bernfeld, and Andrew Pfeiffer.

The Hon. Mrs. Guest Arrives.

The Hon. Mrs. Frederick Guest, wife of Captain Guest, who is on the staff of General Sir John French in France, arrived yesterday on the American liner New York to see her children, who are staying with their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Phipps, at Roslyn, L. I. Mrs. Reginald Wright Kaufman, wife of the American author, was also a passenger on the New York.

Bible Done Into Portuguese.

The completion of the translation of the entire Bible in the Portuguese language is announced by the American Bible Society, which says that the great Portuguese-speaking public is not in Portugal, but in Brazil, and here the language is undergoing many changes. The task of printing the translation is being undertaken by the American society of this city and the British and foreign of London.

Ocean Travelers.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

ROTTERDAM, (Rotterdam.)—A. H. Bartman, Miss Mary Cavan, Miss A. B. Ferguson, Mrs. Clementina Frankell, Dr. Charles Hartley, Henry Hess, Mrs. A. J. Hoffman, Dr. George L. Hoffman, Dr. J. J. Homans, Dr. and Mrs. Harold W. How, F. Jeanne, Mrs. H. P. Ketcham, P. M. Koster, Mr. and Mrs. A. Miller, Miss H. E. Miller, R. H. Patton, Mr. and Mrs. Ira Ryerson, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Schwab, Dr. H. A. Sell, Mrs. Lonnie Wheeler, and Mrs. Alice P. Williams.

NEW YORK, (Liverpool.)—H. S. Ambon, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Barker, the Rev. E. G. Bartlett, T. S. Beaumont, Mrs. N. Blackburn, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Blow, H. W. Bradshaw, Miss Florence Burton, P. A. Curry, Mrs. A. Caire, the Rev. Cornelius Deeney, Mrs. W. H. Ellis, Mrs. A. B. Fry, G. H. Fitch, the Hon. Mrs. F. Guest, J. F. Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. Latham Hull, G. T. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. O. Jenkins, the Rev. T. King, E. Lawford, Mrs. E. E. Mayell, C. A. Morrison, W. C. Nixon, Mrs. M. O'Donovan Rossa, Miss Eileen O'Donovan Rossa, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Reeves, W. Roberts, J. R. Russell, J. H. Spurrier, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Stan, Captain T. D. Tod, Mrs. A. L. White, and Edward Williams.

ROOSEVELT TOURS INTERSTATE PARK

In Auto and Motor Boat He Spends Nine Hours in Palisades Playground.

LAUDS THE COMMISSIONERS

Says Result of Their Labors "Shows How We Can Socialize the Work of the State."

After devoting nine hours yesterday to an inspection trip of the Interstate Park, work on which was begun while he was Governor back in 1909, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt gave out a long statement in which he praised in the highest terms the work of the commissioners and expressed the belief that the park was the finest playground adjoining any great American city.

He visited every point of interest, in automobile and motor boat. He talked with many of the thousands of pleasure seekers he saw on the 40,000 acres, and said he took a "genuine delight" in all that he saw and heard.

One of the things which aroused much interest on the part of the Colonel was the introduction of dancing there under proper auspices. He called attention to this in his statement.

"I wish," he said, "particularly to express my pleasure at seeing that a dancing pavilion has been put up at Bear Mountain. This is a State dancing pavilion. Young people are going to have the pleasure that they ought to have, and if it is not provided for them in healthy ways many will take it in unhealthy ways. This dancing pavilion is run under the best possible auspices and will be more effective than tons of mere morality and preaching in keeping those who can enjoy it from getting into cheap dance halls run in connection with liquor saloons, which are among the very worst places that young girls and men can go to."

Toured the Park in Auto.

Three automobiles owned by George W. Perkins, President of the commission and friend and political ally of the Colonel, took the party on the tour. There were besides Colonel Roosevelt and Mr. Perkins, Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Perkins, Miss Dorothy Perkins, George W. Perkins, Jr.; Mrs. Richard Derby, who was Miss Ethel Roosevelt; Quentin Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. James C. Rae of Pittsburgh, and William E. Welch, the engineer who laid out the park.

The party entered the reservation near Nyack, and from that point on the Colonel was the busiest man in New York State.

He was in and out of the automobile, talking with pleasure seekers and inspecting points of interest. He had luncheon at the Bear Mountain Inn, and insisted on inspecting the kitchen and refrigerating plant. There he saw a row of tongues hanging, and with enthusiasm he said they reminded him of the rows of buffalo tongues he used to see out West.

When Mr. Perkins said he was contemplating the operation of jitney buses which would carry people from Bear Mountain to Tuxedo the Colonel placed his O. K. on that proposition. He stopped to talk for a few moments to 200 girls at the Y. W. C. A. camp near Blauvelt, and then jumped into a motor boat and rode along the river to a point near Alpine, N. J. At many points on the route he was recognized and cheered.

The Colonel had dinner at the home of Mr. Perkins at Riverdale last evening, and dictated this statement:

"I do not believe the people realize what an extraordinary asset to civilization the park is. No other city of the first class in the world has such a park at its threshold. The commission has succeeded in an extraordinary degree in preserving the wonderful scenic beauty and yet make it primarily and emphatically a people's park.

Preserve the Palisades.

"Fifteen years ago, when the commission began its work under the leadership of George W. Perkins, the Palisades, one of the most striking objects of natural beauty in the world, were about to be completely destroyed, sacrificed to the greed of stone contractors and defaced by the hideousness of the advertisement makers. The park commission has preserved the Palisades for all future generations.

"Fifteen years ago on a Sunday like this, in the territory now covered by the Interstate Park, there were at the outside only 300 or 400 people able to treat it as a recreation or holiday ground. On each Sunday this Summer it has served as such for from 30,000 to 50,000, and on week days for from 10,000 to 15,000.

"This work is not only of enormous importance in itself, but it is of enormous importance for the lesson it teaches. It shows how we can, to use the terminology of the day, socialize the work of the State; socialize public and private activities when we can get men of the right kind to serve the State, that is the public, in the right spirit. To do this it is necessary that the public servant shall take keen pride in rendering the service in the best possible manner, and shall treat the service as primarily its own reward.

State Could Copy Park Roads.

"The work done by this commission has been beyond all comparison better than the work of the average public servant of either State during that time, while it is also true that no merely private work could have accomplished anything like as much for the public. The park roads for instance could with infinite benefit be copied in making the ordinary state roads both of New York and New Jersey."

Colonel Roosevelt said that the people owed a great debt of thanks to the various commissioners who have given their time and efforts without remuneration. Among these men he said were Mr. Perkins, Stewart White of Nyack, and James A. Hopkins of Alpine, N. J., who have served since the commission was formed; Richard V. Lindabury, and three commissioners who are now dead, Frederick W. Holls of Yonkers, Abram S. Hewitt, and William E. Dodge of New York.

Engineer Welch, who laid out the park, said Colonel Roosevelt, has "done work substantially the same both as regards the kind of work done and the spirit in which it has been done as the work done at Panama by General Goethals."

The Colonel refused to discuss any other topic.

"I am principally interested in the park today," he said with a smile, "I cannot talk about other tonics."

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Clarence Harvey and Royden Keith have been engaged for the principal roles in "Two is Company," a musical comedy to be produced by the Savoy Producing Company. The piece has been adapted by Edward A. Paulton and Adolf Philipp from the French original of Paul Herve and Jean Briquet.

Irene Bordoni, a French actress noted for her beauty, arrived on Saturday on La Touraine to play a leading role in the new comedy in which Elsie Janis will be seen in the Globe next month.

Gulio Gatti-Casazza, director of the Metropolitan Opera House, has left Milan for Lausanne, where the Serge do Diaghilew Imperial Ballet Russe is rehearsing. Mr. Gatti-Casazza is concluding arrangements for the forthcoming visit of the ballet to America under Metropolitan auspices.

The pictures that will make up the opening program in the Knickerbocker Theatre when it passes to the management of the Triangle Film Corporation next month will be "My Valet," with Raymond Hitchcock; "The Man and the Test," featuring Douglas Fairbanks, and "The Coward," a civil war play with Frank Keenan.

At every performance of "Under Fire" in the Hudson Theatre the audience has shown its partisanship by hissing at certain points in the play. In order to avoid any possible unpleasantness the management has inserted in the programs a request that the audience refrain from any unneutral demonstrations.

The title of the new melodramatic comedy in which James J. Corbett is to appear shortly, has been changed from "Home Again" to "Brother Bill," to avoid confusion with another play bearing the former title. Mr. Corbett's supporting company will include Helen Evily, Elizabath Valentine, Helene Haskell, Billie Perrine, Thomas Stewart, and Charles Carey.

The Henry B. Harris Estate has offered a prize of $100 for the figure of a baby to be used in advertising the farce, "Some Baby!" to be presented tonight in the Fulton Theatre. Details of the contest will be announced later.

MAY IRWIN A CRUSADER.

Actress Wants a Law to End Ticket Speculating.

May Irwin has sent a letter to Elihu Root, President of the Constitutional Convention, suggesting the passage of an amendment to the State Constitution which would make it unlawful for the manager of any pleasure of amusement or his employes to accept tickets of admission for which premiums have been paid. Miss Irwin says she believes the theatre manager is largely responsible for ticket speculation and that such a law would be efficacious.

"There are two great evils besetting the theatre of today," said Miss Irwin yesterday, "particularly in New York City, and the opportunity of the present Constitutional Convention to remedy the speculation evil should not be overlooked by those who honestly wish for the prosperity of the stage and the preservation of its popularity with the American public.

"The other evil is the price question. This cannot be reached by legislation, because a man has the inherent right in private enterprises to charge as high a sum for his wares as he is fool enough to charge. Years ago, when the high price was $1.50 and it became necessary to raise this to $2, the only sensible reason for the change in the mind of the sane dealer in theatrical wares was the fact that a certain section of the public was willing to pay this price. But that did not justify the theatre manager in hogging things and making the pleasure of attending the play so great a luxury that the person of ordinary means could not afford to indulge in it."

Plans for Coney Mardi Gras.

The date for the Coney Island Mardi Gras has been set for Sept. 13 to 18, inclusive, and the committees are at work on preparations for the event. Surf Avenue will be decorated with flags and bunting, and large numbers of extra lights will be used. A motor parade and a pageant with floats will be features of the festivities. President Lewis M. Potter has appointed these men chairmen of the committees: Walter James, Fred W. Kister, Stephen E. Jackman, James H. Porter, Thomas Mavrukas, Samuel B. Weisberger, Adolph Arnhelter, L. A. Aquier, Edward Ehrman, and William C. Meinch.

Bispham to Portray Beethoven.

David Bispham, the American baritone, is going to depart from his usual custom of appearing exclusively in concert this season to present a musical playlet, entitled "Adelaide." In this Mr. Bispham will appear in the rôle of Beethoven, the attachment of the composer for the Countess Julia Guicciardi, to whom the "Moonlight" sonata was dedicated, forming the basis of the playlet. Mr. Bispham's company will include Marie Narelle, soprano; Kathleen Coman, pianist; Idelle Patterson, mezzo; Henri Barron, tenor, and Graham Harris, violin.

Bedeck Farrar's Car with Flowers.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 15.—Geraldine Farrar, who has been acting for the "movies" here, set out for New York this afternoon to prepare for her Autumn concert tour in a special car packed with flowers and presents. A pony, presented to her by cowboys, was left behind, but Miss Farrar carried with her Indian baskets and blankets and other presents enough to stock a curio shop.

Reicher to Lease a Theatre.

Emanuel Reicher, who founded the Modern Stage last year, will lease a theatre for his organization this season. Mr. Reicher will follow out his original policy of producing modern dramas by authors of all nationalities. The Modern Stage will have a season of six months, beginning in October. The first offering will be Bjornson's "When the Young Wine Blooms."

To Tell of Submarine Attack.

In Charles Edison's Little Thimble Theatre this afternoon W. G. Blakie Murdoch, an English author, will give an account of the attack of a German submarine on the Cunarder Orduna about two weeks ago. Ruth Ryan, a pupil of the late Raphael Joseffi, will play selections by Joseffi, Liszt, and Chopin.

CHURCH TO EXCEL IN BEAUTY

Congregation of St. Vincent Ferrer Hopes It Will Lead World's Architecture.

The work of razing the Church of St. Vincent Ferrer, at Eighty-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue, was completed on Saturday. The edifice that is to replace it is expected to be the most beautiful example of church architecture in the city, if not in the whole country. The foundations will be begun today.

The old church, which was under the spiritual guardianship of the priests of the Catholic Order of St. Dominic, was erected in 1867, two years after the entrance of the fathers into the Archdiocese of New York to take up their work. The designs for the new church have been prepared by Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue. The building is to be of fireproof material throughout, the trimming stone for the exterior being Indiana limestone and the ashlar wall surfaces of Plymouth seam-face granite, a beautiful and durable stone, pale, warm grayish-yellow in tone, which has not hitherto been used in this city, while the interior will be of yellow Ohio stone, so far as its structural parts go, with all its vaults and plain surfaces of Guastavino acoustic tile. The floor is to be of irregular slate paving stones.

The church is to be cruciform in plan and of great size, its total length being 198 feet 7 inches and width across the transepts 107 feet. The height of the nave from the floor to the apex of the vault is to be 77 feet, and of the aisles approximately 26 feet. The church will be towerless, but from the intersection of the nave and transept roofs will rise a great copper fleche, or spire, some 18 feet in diameter where it leaves the ridge, and rising 165 feet from this point, thus making it the largest fleche in the world, the second highest being that of the Amiens Cathedral, France, which is 154 feet from ridge to apex.

Everywhere throughout the design is evidenced the historic and ritual requirements of the Dominican Order, for which it is to be erected. The new church will be in the Gothic style, although not Gothic of any recognizable historic type. The lofty nave and tall fleche, as well as the carefully studied form of the vault, suggest France, but below there is much that is English, and everywhere more that is wholly modern. There will be great clerestory windows, greater in proportion to the rest of the church than probably any others, which will be filled with storied glass.

The church proper will seat approximately 1,500, with 72 in the choir, while in the lower church 1,000 more can be accommodated. In addition, there is to be a Friar's Chapel, a requirement of the order, which will adjoin the choir on the south and is to contain stalls for seventeen brothers. There will also be four other chapels—the Lady Chapel, St. Joseph's Chapel, St. Patrick's Chapel, and the Chapel of the Holy Name.

A notable feature will be its recessed confessionals. In most Catholic churches these are awkward, ugly pieces of furniture, obstructing the view and occupying space unnecessarily. In St. Vincent Ferrer's, however, the whole construction is so massive that it has been found possible in every case to recess the confessionals in the walls themselves, thus adding both to their dignity and their privacy.

GARDNER RENEWS ATTACK ON NAVY

Says Marksmanship Is Even Worse Than He Had Previously Asserted.

90 HITS OUT OF 826 SHOTS

Gives His Figures on Individual Spring Practice in Answer to Complaint of Secretary Daniels.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Evidence in support of his assertion that marksmanship in the navy has deteriorated was offered today by Congressman A. P. Gardner of Massachusetts in making public correspondence between Secretary Daniels and himself on the subject. In reply to Mr. Daniels's contention that Mr. Gardner had not been entirely accurate, Mr. Gardner answers that "this is a fact," and "the actual record is more alarming than he had supposed."

Out of fifty-six shots fired by the Michigan last Spring, says Mr. Gardner, only five actual hits were allowed by the umpire. Only ninety hits were made out of 826 shots at the individual Spring practice of the battleship fleet this year, he adds, "which doesn't sound much like the '95 per cent. of accuracy' we have heard so much about."

The correspondence opens with the following letter from Secretary Daniels to Mr. Gardner:

Washington, D. C., Aug. 3, 1915.

Sir—Referring to your letter of June 25, 1915, as published in THE NEW YORK TIMES, I am in receipt of a letter from the commanding officer of the U. S. S. Michigan protesting against the comparison of the Michigan's shooting this past year with that of 1911 as being misleading and calculated to give an incorrect impression of the present efficiency of his ship.

The figures given in your letter are not entirely correct, although the actual percentage of hits in 1911 in the case of this particular ship was higher than in 1914-1915. Furthermore, a mere comparison of percentage of hits is misleading.

The individual ship battle practice of the Michigan this year was fired with reduced charges, so that her equivalent range was greater than that of 1911 by almost 4,000 yards.

The division practice of the Michigan was fired at about 600 yards greater range than in 1911, but during part of this year's practice in order to simulate the possible exigencies of battle each turret was required to control its own fire, continuing and keeping the range in its own hands, a condition which added much to the difficulties of the practice.

In 1911 the Michigan stood 1 in gunnery among the battleships, and while the results of this year's practice have not yet been completely computed, her standing will again probably be high.

I assure you that every effort is being made by those who have the responsibility rests to maintain and improve the gunnery of our navy, and the circulation, through the medium of the press, of information incomplete and based on gossip, and which tends to discredit the navy, hinders rather than helps their efforts. Very respectfully,

JOSEPHUS DANIELS,
Secretary of the Navy.

Congressman Gardner, in his reply of last week, said in part:

"In my criticism I compared the practice of the United States ship Michigan in 1911 with the practice of that same vessel in 1915. I told how she had fallen from her record of nineteen hits out of twenty-seven shots in 1911 down to five hits out of twenty-seven shots in 1915, according to current 'mortifying gossip.' You tell me that the figures are not 'entirely correct.' That is a fact. The actual record is even more alarming than I supposed. I find that this Spring, instead of only firing twenty-seven shots, the Michigan fired no less than fifty-six shots, and out of that large number of shots made only five actual hits, as allowed by the chief umpire who witnessed the practice.

"You tell me that the conditions of the practice in 1915 differed from those of the practice in 1911. To a certain extent that is the case, and if I had known that the ammunition charge was lighter this year I should have said so. Well-informed naval officers tell me that with the heavier charge it is probable that the Michigan might have hit the target eight or nine times out of fifty-six, instead of five times. I understand that the difference in favor of the heavier charge can readily be calculated.

"I note your statement that in 'division practice' the range this year was 600 yards greater than in 1911, and that during 'part' of the division practice each turret was confined to individual control. Those facts have no particular bearing in this instance, for the scores which I am criticising were not made in 'division practice,' but in individual practice, commonly called 'day individual practice.' I understand that this turret control restriction did not exist so far as individual practice was concerned.

"You complain with some justice of the circulation of 'incomplete' information, and you tell me that the commanding officer of the Michigan has entered a protest. Inasmuch as my former letter may have given the public the idea that the Michigan was worse than the other battleships, it is only fair to her officers and men to publish the record of the whole battleship fleet. It is as follows:

Individual Spring practice of the battleship fleet, 1915:

Ship.	Calibre of Gun.	Shots Fired.	Hits.
New York	14-inch	70	12
Texas	14-inch	70	8
Delaware	12-inch	70	5
Arkansas	12-inch	84	9
Wyoming	12-inch	84	11
Utah	12-inch	70	6
Florida	12-inch	70	2
Kansas	12-inch	28	8
Michigan	12-inch	56	5
Virginia	12-inch	28	5
Rhode Island	12-inch	28	3
Nebraska	12-inch	28	3
New Jersey	12-inch	28	4
Louisiana	12-inch	28	2
Vermont	12-inch	28	2
Minnesota	12-inch	28	1
New Hampshire	12-inch	28	1
		826	90

"The above compilation was prepared for me to show the hits actually allowed by the chief umpire, and reported at the Spring individual practice of the battleship fleet in 1915. The table is subject to a variation on account of a revision of the scores which is subsequently made, not by the chief umpire who actually witnessed the firing, but by the Navy Department."

J. Henry Heard Williams.

J. Henry Heard Williams, a mining engineer of 14 East Sixtieth Street, died yesterday in St. Luke's Hospital, where he had been ill for the last six months with a throat affliction. He was 75 years old. He was a relative of the Heard family of Boston, one of whose ancestors took part in the "Boston Tea Party." Mr. Williams is survived by his two daughters, Mrs. William Heye of 21 West Sixty-second Street and Miss Lottie Hall Williams. His funeral will take place at St. Bartholomew's Chapel at noon tomorrow and the burial will be in Woodlawn Cemetery.

FUNERAL OF SLAIN SAILOR.

Samuel Gompers Speaks at Services Over Nephew's Body.

The funeral of William Gompers, the young sailor who was killed in Haiti on July 30, was held yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the naval hospital in the navy yard in Brooklyn. Followed by four carriages in which the relatives of the dead youth rode, the body was taken from the hospital to the national burying ground in the Cypress Hills Cemetery. There was no military escort, but a large United States flag was wrapped around the coffin.

There were services at the hospital, and at the cemetery Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, an uncle, read the letter written by President Wilson to the young man's mother. Because a rule of the cemetery prevented burial on Sunday, the body was placed in a vault, and will be placed in the grave at 3 o'clock this afternoon. It will lie in Grave 7,406, next to the grave of James Seldar, a civil war veteran, who died on June 21.

The little funeral procession, in going from the navy yard to the cemetery, passed the home of the sailor's mother at 107 Stockton Street, Brooklyn. A large crowd that filled both sides of the street had gathered in front of the house, and as the coffin and carriages went by the men stood with bared, bowed heads. The many women in the crowd also bent their heads. More than 100 of those in front of the house, who were friends of the Gompers family, walked behind the carriages to the cemetery.

NOTED BLIND ORGANIST DEAD

Thomas C. Bagnia Attained Fame as a Poet and Composer Also.

Thomas Campbell Bagnia, a blind poet, composer, and musician, died on Saturday at his home here, in his sixty-fifth year. For the last forty years he was organist of the Inwood Presbyterian Church in Dyckman Street. Mr. Bagnia was born in New Jersey, and became totally blind when 8 years old. He was educated in the New York Institute for the Blind, from which he was graduated when 21 years old, with the highest honors in his class.

He studied music under Theodore Thomas, Otto Singer, and other noted musicians. Mr. Bagnia composed the music to Browning's poem "Inclusions," and to Tennyson's "Break, Break, Break." One of his best-known compositions is "Summer Night." He was unmarried, and is survived by his sister.

John T. Morris.

Special to The New York Times.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., Aug. 15.—John T. Morris of Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, died here early this morning at his apartments in the Mount Washington Hotel. He had been in ill health for some time, but his condition was not considered serious until he began to fail last night. His sister, Miss Lydia Morris, was with him at the time of his death. They had intended spending the season here. His body will be sent to Philadelphia for burial tonight.

Obituary Notes.

THOMAS DUDLEY BRADSTREET, 74 years old, banker and a noted clock manufacturer, died yesterday of heart paralysis in Thomaston, Conn. Republican always, he served as Representative and State Senator and also as State Controller. He was a Son of the Revolution and a member of the Army and Navy Club.

ERICH L. BROWN, a grocer, died on Saturday at his home, 455 Warren Street, Brooklyn, in his eighty-second year. He had lived in Brooklyn for more than fifty years.

THOMAS J. McKENZIE, a tugboat Captain, died on Saturday at his home, 189 Thirteenth Street.

JAMES R. McADAM died on Saturday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Annie M. Kelley, at 228 Halsey Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. PAULINE SACKS, wife of Herman Sacks, died on Saturday at her home at Liberty and Sheffield Avenues, Brooklyn.

JOHN MARTIN, an old volunteer fireman, died on Saturday at the home of his sister, Miss Catherine Martin, at 406 Eleventh Street, College Point, L. I., in his fifty-seventh year.

MORRIS FROEMANN, a retired butcher, died on Saturday at his home, 600 West 163d Street, in his sixty-ninth year.

The Rev. JOSEPH D. A. McKENNA, associate pastor of the Church of Our Lady of Victory in Brooklyn and Superintendent of the parochial schools, died on Saturday in St. Mary's Hospital in his thirty-seventh year.

Mrs. BARBARA McFALL, widow of Zwingle McFall, died on Saturday at her home in Dover, N. J., in her seventy-seventh year.

THOMAS J. RYAN, a dealer and exhibitor of saddle horses, died on Saturday at his home, 301 St. Nicholas Avenue, after being in ill health for several years. In early life he was a jockey and rode the famous two-mile running mare Thora. Mr. Ryan was a member of the American Horse Exchange at one time.

The Rev. JOHN F. DONAHOE, pastor of St. Ann's Church, Albany, died at the rectory yesterday. He took up his charge at St. Ann's in June, 1890, and cleared the parish of a heavy debt during his pastorate. Father Donahoe was born in Utica in 1854, and his preliminary education was in the public schools and West Winfield Academy. He was ordained from the Seminary of Saint Sulpice, Montreal.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

JACOBSON.—Sunday morning, a daughter, to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph L. Jacobson, at Miss Sugarman's Sanatorium, 49 West 76th St.

ABRAHAM.—Aug. 9, 806 Jackson Av., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. Isidore Abraham, a son.

CANTOR.—Aug. 10, Bensonhurst, to Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Cantor, a daughter.

GILLETTE.—Aug. 12, 1,000 Fox St., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gillette, a son.

HARRIS.—Aug. 8, Edgemere, L. I., to Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Harris, a daughter.

HOCHSTADTER.—Aug. 9, Far Rockaway, to Mr. and Mrs. Irving Hochstadter, a daughter.

ISRAELSON.—Aug. 12, 745 Riverside Drive, to Mr. and Mrs. Jake Israelson, a daughter.

KLEIN—Aug. 11, Dr. Brunar's Sanitarium, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Klein, a daughter.

LEVY.—Aug. 11, 530 West 157th St., to Mr. and Mrs. Nat Leavy, a son.

ROEMER.—Aug. 11, Edgemere, L. I., to Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Roemer, a daughter.

SOBEL.—Aug. 8, 238 West 108th St., to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sobel, a daughter.

STEIN.—Aug. 9, 47 Fort Washington Av., to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Stern, a son.

Engaged.

MYERS—HIRSCHHORN.—Mr. Louis Myers of 183 Lafayette St., New York, announces his engagement to Miss Yetta G. Hirschhorn, Aug. 7, 1915.

ROSENBERG—HEXTER.—Mr. and Mrs. Sam Hexter of 240 West 107th St. announce the engagement of their daughter, Mildred, to Mr. Isadore Rosenberg of Detroit, Mich. Reception Sunday,

URGE THE MERGER OF 5 CITY COUNTIES

Mayor Gets Plan to Consolidate Many Offices and Abolish Others.

SAVE $1,000,000 SALARIES

Bruere and Wallstein Call County Government in a Municipality Costly and Unnecessary.

City Chamberlain Bruere and Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein have prepared for the Constitutional Convention a comprehensive study of the county government within the City of New York and it has been submitted to the Mayor. Mr. Bruere and Mr. Wallstein recommend a complete reorganization of the county government system by merging the several counties with the city, and where that is not practicable, the consolidation of the several county establishments.

"County government within the City of New York," the report says, "is an anachronism. Inherited from colonial times it persists by reason of public apathy and private political interest. County government was devised before the existence of large cities and is entirely unsuited to their needs. It is still imposed on the City of New York despite the fact that a complete scheme of municipal government has long made county government within this city an unnecessary and costly appendage."

There are forty separate county departments within the City of New York and twenty-seven are headed by independent elective county officers. The work of six county departments, the report states, is duplicated in each of the five counties, so that thirty departments are now doing the work which six should do. The cost of county government provided in the tax levy of 1915 was $7,704,945.79, which means that on every $1,000 of assessed valuation the taxpayers are compelled to pay for county government $19 in Richmond county, $15 in Bronx county, $12 in Kings county, $10 in Queens County, and $7 in New York county.

Would Save $1,000,000 Salaries.

The report says that an effective reorganization of county government would result in an annual saving of more than $1,000,000 for salaries alone. The report, in part, says:

County Government in the City of New York has been the favorite field of partisan politics and special legislation. Year after year county positions have been multiplied and county salaries increased, culminating in the creation of Bronx County at an additional annual burden of $700,000. In fifteen years the cost of county government has increased 90 per cent.

With few minor exceptions, the present Constitution permits no essentially different form of county organization and government from that in existence at the time of the adoption of the first Constitution of the State in 1777. Successive revisions of the Constitution have left County Government substantially as the first Constitution found it, a translation of the mediaeval English system.

If all the fee-collecting county offices were made self-supporting, as they should be, upon the accepted theory that the fee should cover the cost of the service rendered, the taxpayers would be saved more than $2,000,000 annually.

The Constitution leaves the Mayor without veto power over bills affecting county offices. As a result, the greater part of legislation financially burdensome to the city has related to those offices.

Of the forty county departments, mandatory legislation deprives the budget makers of all control over the payroll cost of ten departments, and leaves them powerless as to 75 per cent. of the salary cost in ten other departments, 50 per cent. in nine others, and in addition, imposes lump sum appropriations of $100,000 each for two other departments.

Mandatory legislation has resulted in gross inequalities in compensation paid in the several counties for similar service and has meddled with such administrative matters as fixing the salaries of office boys, cooks, scrub women, and watchmen.

Berths for Party Henchmen.

A striking example of the wastefulness of county government, resulting from its decentralization and from its exploitation for partisan purposes, is afforded by the enormous cost of preserving and restoring county records. In seventeen years over four and a quarter millions have been expended for that purpose by five separate county departments, three of which have been chiefly useful as affording berths for party henchmen.

Again, the average daily cost for guarding each prisoner in the county jails is $3.21 in Kings County, $3.49 in New York County, and $5.20 in Queens, while the per capita cost of guarding prisoners under the Department of Correction ranges from 7 cents to 37 cents per day.

Altogether the antique and wasteful system of county government within the City of New York should be thoroughly reorganized. The Constitution should be so amended as to permit the merger of the county governments with the city governments and where that is not practicable, the consolidation of the several county establishments.

Such reorganization would be largely the continuation of a process already initiated, since many functions performed "up State" by branches of the county governments have long in this city been performed by municipal officers. Every reason that sustains such earlier combination of county with city government sustains the continuation of the process.

Arguments in favor of the retention of the present system can readily be shown to be untenable.

Such reorganization would not, with present transit provisions, inconvenience the public, nor would local autonomy be unduly impaired. Branch offices could be maintained where necessary.

Such reorganization of the forty county departments would co-ordinate service, would centralize authority and responsibility and even on conservative lines would effect a saving in salaries alone of over $1,000,000 a year, or 30 per cent. of the present salary cost of those departments, and 10 per cent. of the total salary cost of county government as provided in the 1915 budget.

Would Consolidate Many Offices.

A reorganization plan suggested is to have clerks of the Supreme Court made into a single office and have the Appellate Division appoint the head of the new office as "the clerk of courts"; to have one District Attorney elected for the five counties; to replace by a single department the Register's office in each of the three counties and the register division of the County Clerk's office in the other two counties and have the Mayor appoint the head of the combined office; to abolish the office of Commissioner of Records; to replace the five Commissioners of Jurors with an appointee of the Appellate Division; to abolish the office of Public Administrator and transfer their functions to the City Chamberlain; to transfer the Sheriff's functions in all counties as peace officer to the Police Department; to consolidate the county courts with the Supreme Court and to consolidate the five Surrogates' Courts into one court.

"Such a reorganization," the report says, "would reduce the present forty county departments to eight, two of which would be merged with city offices, and would result in simplified elections, better official service, and economical administration."

BUSINESS NOTES.

A meeting of the housefurnishing goods buyers of the Dry Goods Union will be held at 432 Fourth Avenue tomorrow.

A. E. Levy, formerly of 1,161 Broadway, is now located in the office of Aaron Newmark, Inc. He will handle underwear made by the Newmark firm and children's dresses manufactured by M. & A. Levi of Baltimore.

The Amoskeag Manufacturing Company will open Spring lines of worsted dress goods today at prices which will show slight advances over prevailing quotations on these fabrics.

Gabe Mitchell, who up to seven years ago represented William Meyer & Co. of this city in the larger cities of the Far West for many years, has rejoined the selling staff of the Meyer firm and will again travel for it in his old territory.

SEES PATRONAGE GRAB.

Honest Ballot Association Wants More Polls in Schools.

The Honest Ballot Association has sent a letter to the Board of Elections protesting their action in deciding upon the use of only ten schoolhouses in New York City as polling places at the Fall elections. Secretary George Kessler said last night:

"A great many inadequate, unfit, poorly lighted, and ill-smelling shops have been used as polling places in the past, and it was to cure this situation as well as to provide comfortable and dignified quarters for both election officers and voters that the amendment was passed.

"In view of all the facts, it is hard to understand what reason could have prompted the Board of Elections to make a decision not only reversing their former position, but one which is in no wise a fair application of the new amendments to the election law. Even if it were to be treated as an experiment, the use of ten schoolhouses in more than 2,000 election districts would not be a fair or adequate experiment.

"It is well known that, although there is no sanction in the law for it, the designation of polling places has for a long time been treated as political organization patronage and the only conceivable reason for the failure of the Board of Elections to make a fair application of the new law is that the political organizations have insisted upon retaining this $150,000 annual polling place patronage in spite of the public."

PRAISES THE ALDERMEN.

Citizens' Union to Aid in Re-electing Efficient Members.

The Citizens' Union is about to publish a report, prepared by its Aldermanic Committee, reviewing in detail the work of the present Board of Aldermen. It is to be the basis for an appeal to voters of all parties to return as Aldermen at the Fall election those members who have carried through the work of rehabilitating the board. Secretary W. E. Youker said yesterday:

"The most important fact demonstrated by the work of the 1914-1915 Aldermen is that the voters of New York City can elect an efficient legislative body when they are made to feel the necessity for one. This need is especially great, and the election of good Aldermen should be of particular concern to voters this year, owing to the pending revision of the State Constitution, which will undoubtedly extend to the city greater latitude in the control of its purely local affairs.

"One of the results of the fusion campaign of 1913 was the election as Aldermen of a majority of men committed to a program of complete reconstruction and development of the board's neglected functions. This program has been substantially carried out."

Will Hold Pile Fabrics Show.

Thirty-five lines of medium-priced pile fabric cloaks, which sell at retail from $25 to $65, will compete at the Shelton Looms Fashion Show, which is to be held at the Ritz-Carlton on Wednesday and Thursday of this week under the auspices of Sidney Blumenthal & Co., Inc., of this city. The judges will be the garment buyers for B. Altman & Co., this city; the Hengerer Company, Buffalo; the Kaufman Store, Pittsburgh; Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, and the fashion editors of Vogue, Harpers' Bazaar, and the American Cloak and Suit Review. John M. O'Connor of the last-named publication is Chairman of the Committee of Judges. Other exhibits will include hats from prominent millinery shops, and model suits and other garments from leading manufacturers in this city, all of them showing uses and adaptations of pile fabrics. Admission is by card, and it is said that a large attendance is already assured.

TO REPEAT GRAND REVIEW.

40,000 Veterans of Civil War Will March on Fiftieth Anniversary.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—In the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the grand review of the armies of Grant and Sherman, which will be one of the principal features of the forthcoming annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be held here Sept. 27 to Oct. 3, 40,000 marchers will pass in line before the President of the United States and his Cabinet, according to an announcement made today by Colonel George A. Bosley of Boston, the National Chief of Staff, who is here making arrangements for the event.

The grand review of the victorious veterans of the civil war, which occurred in Washington immediately following the close of the great struggle, was one of the most spectacular military incidents in the history of the world, and elaborate preparations have been made by the old soldiers worthily to commemorate it at their coming encampment. The line of march will be from the Capitol to the White House, along historic Pennsylvania Avenue.

STORM SPARED COCOANUTS.

Total Damage in Jamaica Estimated at Less Than $500,000.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 15.—Reports received today regarding the damage caused by the storm which swept Jamaica Friday are more reassuring. Banana plantations, as already reported, were the principal sufferers. Cocoanut groves in districts with which communication has been opened almost entirely escaped.

The damage to roads and bridges under the control of the Public Works Department is expected to be under $50,000, and the loss to railways half of this figure.

The entire losses probably will not reach $500,000. No damage to shipping has been reported.

TRADE SALES THIS WEEK.

TRADE OFFERINGS.

Monday.

Samuel Marx, Assignee Sale.—Schmelzer Bros., 207 Greene St., 10:30 A. M., misses' and children's dresses, cotton piece goods, &c.

David W. Blow Co., 320 Broadway.—Women's, misses', and children's cloaks, suits, shirtwaists, skirts, petticoats, and a large line of sweaters.

Charles Shongood, Bankrupt Sales.—Joseph Kircher, 210 West 44th St., 10:30 A. M., iron, wire, electrician's supplies, fixtures, &c.; Samuel Weisinger, 153 West 27th St., F. M., furs, fixtures, &c.

Charles Shongood, Assignee Sale.—Kaplt & Abel, 47 East Broadway, 10:30 A. M., raincoats, suits, fixtures, &c.

I. Singer, 582 Broadway, Brooklyn—New bicycles.

Tuesday.

Charles Shongood, bankrupt sales: Reliance Auto Parts Co., 157 East 23d St., 10:30 A. M.—Auto parts, copper, and fixtures.

Profit Sharing Groceries Corp., 981 Westchester Av., Bronx, 10:30 A. M., also 734 Amsterdam Av. and 1,003 Columbus Av.—Groceries, store fixtures, &c.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St.—Women's wearing apparel.

J. Frenkel, bankrupt sale: Stock of Searle Mfg. Co., Troy—Bath robes, pajamas, nightrobes, &c.; 200,000 yards of cotton and flannels, 4,000 wool and worsted blankets, 1,000 dozen men's shirts, &c. Also Wednesday and Thursday.

Samuel Marx, assignee sale: Julius Glucroft, 1,862 Third Av., 10:30 A. M.—Stock and fixtures of up-to-date 3, 5, and 19 cent store.

Gross, Franzblau & Co., 27 Greene St.—Women's Fall and Winter garments.

Samuel Marx, assignee sale: Delta Lunch, Inc., 16 West 23d St.—Furnishings, fixtures, &c., of lunch room.

D. Greenwald & Co., Sheriff's sale, 448 East 106th St., 10:30 A. M.—Horses.

David W. Blow, 320 Broadway—Dry goods, women's and men's furnishings, cloaks, and suits.

Burling & Dole, 7 Greene St.—Woolens, worsteds, dress goods, trimmings, &c.

Wednesday.

Henry Lilly Co., 88 Reade St.—Shoes.

H. Perlmutter, 208 Canal St.—Assignee sale of women's cloaks and suits.

Samuel Marx, assignee sale: Superior Doll Mfg. Co., Inc., 69 5th Av.—Dolls, unfinished dolls, materials, tables, machinery, &c.; also good will, outstanding accounts, office furniture, patent rights, formulas, &c.

David W. Blow Co., 320 Broadway—Men's, youths', and children's clothing.

Charles Shongood, bankrupt sales: Barnet Edelman, 306 East 101st St., 10:30 A. M.—Agateware, enamelware, kitchen utensils, &c. Charles A. Manz, 9 Church St., 2 P. M.—Clocks, &c.

Charles Shongood, assignee sale: Belmont Dress and Waist Co., Inc., 130 West 17th St.—Dresses, piece goods, trimmings, fixtures, &c.

Van Praag & Co., 125 Duane St.—Stock of Clark-Hutchinson Co., consisting of $89,000 worth of men's, women's, and children's shoes and warm lines; $21,500 worth of new, unused samples; $4,500 worth of used samples, and $10,000 worth of Spring goods. Sale continues Thursday and Friday. On exhibition Monday and Tuesday.

Thursday.

D. Hartmann, 15 Mercer St.—Fur scarfs, muffs, sets, coats, &c.

Charles Shongood, bankrupt sales: Heron Investment Co., Inc., 530 Broadway, 10:30 A. M.—Silks, floss, machinery, &c. Monroe Fur Shop, 531 6th Av.; also 501 6th Av.—Cloaks, suits, furs, fixtures, &c.

Samuel Marx, assignee sale: Samuel Diatkin and Louis Wald, 1,423 Amsterdam Av.—Paint and painters' supplies, wall paper, ladders, brushes, fixtures, &c.

Friday.

J. H. Mayers, assignee sales: Green Liquor Co., 778 8th Av.—Wines, liquors, fixtures, unexpired lease, good will of business, &c., 10:30 A. M. United States Cigar Co., 118 East 28th St.—Cigars, tobacco, office furniture, fixtures, &c., 10:30 A. M.

David W. Blow Co., 320 Broadway—Women's, misses', and children's wearing apparel; also general merchandise.

Charles Shongood, bankrupt sales: Schoen-Badkin Co., 227 West 29th St., 10:30 A. M.—Metal foundry. A. Lowell Mfg. Co., 108 Fulton St., 2 P. M.—Hardware.

Samuel Marx, assignee sale: Murray Specialty Shop, Inc., 3,684 Broadway, 10:30 A. M.—Dresses, waists, skirts, &c.

Henry Lilly Co., 88 Reade St.—Shoes.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St.—Women's wearing apparel.

Gross, Franzblau & Co., 27 Greene St.—Women's Fall and Winter garments.

Burling & Dole, 7 Greene St.—Dress goods, dry goods, cotton goods, &c.

Saturday.

D. Greenwald & Co., assignee sale, 112 Fulton St., 10:30 A. M.—Furniture, fixtures, &c.

ART AND RETAIL.

Tuesday.

Flattau's Auction Rooms, 115 University Place—Household furniture, Steinway piano, oil paintings, Oriental rugs, cut glass, and crystal, solid silver, bric-a-brac, &c. Also Wednesday.

Benjamin S. Wise, 428 Columbus Av.—Custom-made dresses and costumes, valued at $75,000, made by a prominent 5th Av. firm, 2 P. M.

Liberty Auction Rooms, 124 University Place—Household furniture and furnishings of all kinds, from storage warehouse in Arlington, N. J. Also Wednesday.

Thursday.

A. Kaliski, 88 University Place—Household furniture and effects. Also Friday.

Friday.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 19 Willoughby St., Brooklyn—Household furniture.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Forecast:

No. Car.—Thunder showers Mon.; Tues. cloudy; probably showers in w.; gentle to mod. winds, mostly s.

So. Car.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues.; mod. e. to s. e. winds.

Ga.—Thunder showers Mon.; Tues. fair; mod. e. winds.

Fla.—Thunder showers Mon. and Tues.; fair in s.; mod. e. to s. e. winds.

Ala.—Showers Mon.; Tues. fair in s.; showers in n.; fresh to strong n. e. winds on the coast Mon.

Miss.—Showers in n., rain in s. Mon.; cooler; strong n. winds on coast; probably mod. gale; Tues. fair in s.; rain in n.

La.—Rain Mon.; cooler in n. and w.; increasing n. e. winds; probably gale on the coast; Tues. fair in s.; rain in n.

E. Tex.—Showers in n., rain in s. Mon.; cooler; increasing n. e. to n. winds, becoming higher over s.; probably fresh gale on the coast; Tues. probably fair in s.; rain in e.

W. Tex.—Thunder showers Mon. and Tues.

Okla.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Ark.—Fair Mon.; Tues. probably rain and cooler.

Tenn.—Thunder showers Mon.; Tues. rain and cooler.

Ky.—Fair Mon.; Tues. cloudy.

Ohio—Fair Mon. and Tues.; gentle to mod. s. winds.

Ind.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; gentle shifting winds.

Lower Mich.—Thunder showers in n. Mon., and Mon. night in s. Tues. fair; gentle to mod. s. and s. w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Thunder showers Mon. Tues. probably fair; gentle to mod. shifting winds.

Ill.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues., probably showers Mon. night or Tues. in n.

Mo.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues.

Wis.—Showers Mon. Tues. cloudy.

Minn.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Iowa—Showers Mon. Tues. fair.

N. Dak., S. Dak., and Neb.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues.; probably showers in w. Tues.

Kan.—Fair Mon. and probably Tues.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AMSTERDAM—Holzheimer & Schaul; P. D. Schaul, millinery, muslin underwear; 320 Church.

ALBANY—Nusbaum & Livingstone; J. Allingham, W. L. Adams, E. P. Mull, J. K. Rutherford, millinery; Imperial.

AMAKA, Neb.—Hayden Bros.; T. Flynn, suits, coats, furs, waists; Gotham.

ALLENTOWN—Hess Bros.; G. D. Soll, wash goods; 315 4th Av.

ALTOONA—Wm. F. Gable Co.; H. M. Fleck, ladies' garments; 2 Walker; Herald Square.

ATLANTA—M. Rich & Bros. Co.; F. A. Sheram, notions, gloves, jewelry; 148 W. 23d; Latham.

ATLANTA—Davison-Paxon-Stokes Co.; Miss E. Agricola, laces; Mrs. A. W. Richards, gloves, hosiery, handkerchiefs; 71 W. 23d.

ATLANTA—J. S. Boley & Co.; Miss Boley, millinery; Collingwood.

ATLANTA—J. M. High Co.; A. J. Haynie, domestics; 353 4th Av.; Latham.

AUBURN—Foster, Ross & Co.; J. H. Foster, laces, ribbons; H. Hanlon, dry goods; 69 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. E. Stern, hats; A. A. Dieterlo, dry goods; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Louvre; Mrs. Kaflan, millinery; Great Northern.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; Miss A. Brauer, millinery; 18 W. 35th.

BALTIMORE—Daniel Miller Co.; C. Schott, suits, waists; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—J. E. Hurst & Co.; J. H. Wells, Fall coats; 146 W. 25th.

BALTIMORE—S. Todes, white goods; Breslin.

BALTIMORE—Crescent Mfg. Co.; T. Hoenes, notions; Breslin.

BINGHAMTON—Fowler, Dick & Walker; F. St. John, dress goods, silks; 212 5th Av.

BRISTOL, Tenn.—E. W. King Co.; H. P. King, dry goods; Flanders.

CHATTANOOGA—D. B. Loveman Co.; Miss E. Sweet, infants' wear, muslin underwear; 148 W. 23d.

CHICAGO—Evan, Lloyd & Co.; J. Staal, carpets, upholstery goods, curtains; P. Caspary, millinery; L. Geleerd, men's, boys' clothing; Miss M. Jahn, muslin underwear, infants' wear, house dresses; H. Margerum, women's coats, suits, waists, furs, petticoats; A. Miller, knit underwear, hosiery, men's furn. goods; P. Madigan, silks, dress goods, domestics, wash goods, linens; A. L. Knoop, laces, embroideries, neckwear, notions, 1,201 B'way.

CHICAGO—"Hilliman's;" Miss M. Shannon, fancy goods; E. W. Wolff, toys, sporting goods, china art ware; J. F. Brown, furs; G. C. Fleming, wash goods, linens, blankets; 116 W. 32d.

CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; L. Peiser, waists; Miss E. Thal, misses' coats, suits, dresses; W. B. Leddy, curtains, upholstery goods; J. A. Albiez, carpets, rugs; 215 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Miss A. E. Hayes, muslin underwear, infants' wear; Miss N. Kaufman, Miss A. Ryan, cloaks, suits; 1115 Worth.

CHICAGO—Evan Lloyd & Co.; P. Caspary, millinery; H. Morguren, ready-to-wear; A. Miller, furn. goods; 1,261 Broadway.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; E. D. Mandel, laces, hdkfs.; L. J. Mandel, representing; 13 East 22d.

CHICAGO—Ladies' Apparel House; S. P. Platt, jobbing shirtwaists; McAlpin.

CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogue Co.; J. Merckel, black dress goods; B. Jones, linens, 220 5th Av.

CINCINNATI—Alms & Doepke Co.; Miss E. Meyer, millinery; 350 Broadway.

CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; C. Mashek, millinery; 71 W. 23d.

CLEVELAND—S. Klein & Co.; S. Klein, woolens; Latham.

CLEVELAND—The Bailey Co.—Miss A. Feihn, dresses; 71 W. 23d.

CLOVIS, N. M.—Geo. Kaulkart; ready-to-wear, dry goods; 40 E. 22d.

COLUMBUS—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; Miss B. Dunlop, corsets, muslin underwear, petticoats, infants' wear; 220 5th Av.; Collingwood.

CORDELL, Okla.—C. H. Wright D. G. Co.; C. H. Wright, dry goods, ready-to-wear; 40 E. 22d.

DALLAS—Sanger Bros.; A. J. Frankenstein, jewelry, perfumery; 19 East 24th; Cumberland.

DALLAS—A. Harris & Co.; L. A. Harris, general mdse.; 148 West 23d.

DAYTON—Rike-Kumler Co.; Miss T. Bohlender, ribbons; Miss L. Kohn, Miss Hieatt, fancy goods; Miss L. Rosser, jewelry, leather goods; 220 5th Av.

DENVER—A. T. Lewis & Sons D. G. Co.; J. Woodley, domestics; 16 East 18th.

DES MOINES—Younker Bros.; R. B. Jackson, art goods, drug sundries; 303 5th Av.

DETROIT—Newcomb-Endicott Co.; Miss A. Murphy, representing: Miss M. Kavanagh, infants' wear; Miss E. L. Oppenheimer, misses' wear; Miss H. Silverman, underwear; Miss McCarthy, waists; Miss Oppenheimer, misses' wear; 200 5th Av.

DETROIT—Newcomb-Endicott Co.; William Bridge, basement, women's, misses' ready-to-wear; 200 5th Av.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; W. E. Sittlington, silks, dress goods; 50 Union Square.

DETROIT—Newland Hat Co.; J. A. Gleeson, men's hats; 8 Washington Place.

EL PASO—Levinson & Rosenberg; H. Rosenberg, dry goods, women's ready-to-wear; 40 E. 22d.

ENID, Okla.—Kennedy Merc. Co.; G. D. Matthews, dress goods, silks, notions, hosiery; 230 5th Av.; Flanders.

HARRISBURG—Robinson & Co.; R. E. Robinson, furn. goods; Breslin.

HOUSTON—Hogan & Allnoch Dry Goods Co.; E. J. Hogan, dry goods; 238 Church.

HUNTSVILLE—Famous; F. Ezell, T. Terry, general mdse.; Park Avenue.

INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; Miss Coombs, neckwear, veilings; Miss F. Natlon, basement, ready-to-wear; Miss Morrison, hosiery; Mr. Gregg, Mr. Efroymson, men's furn. goods; Mr. Burk, ribbons; 71 W. 23d.

INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; Miss N. B. Honon, corsets, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 71 W. 23d.

INDIANAPOLIS—Selig D. G. Co.; S. Selig, coats, skirts, petticoats; 116 W. 32d.

ITHACA, N. Y.—Rothschild Bros.; I. Rothschild, dry goods; Imperial.

JACKSONVILLE—Cohen Bros.; G. B. Yennarvin, domestics, linens, white goods; M. E. Morrow, silks, dress goods; S. Goldberg, fancy goods; 225 5th Av.

JACKSONVILLE—Cohen Bros.; M. E. Morrow, dress goods, silks; 225 5th Av.; Cumberland.

KANKAKEE—Galina Bros.; J. C. Cotton, dry goods; C. M. Galina, millinery, Park Avenue.

KALAMAZOO—Gilmore Bros.; J. Terbeek, domestics; A. Miller, dress goods, silks; 116 West 32d.

KALAMAZOO—Gilmore Bros.; Mrs. Wheeler, infants' wear; 116 West 32d.

KANSAS CITY—Emery-Bird-Thayer D. G. Co.; G. E. Toole, ready-to-wear, basement; J. R. Irwin, china, lamps, glassware; 25 Madison Av.

KANSAS CITY—Emery-Bird-Thayer D. G. Co.; J. R. Irwin, china, lamps, glass; 25 Madison Av.

LOUISVILLE—Kaufman-Strauss Co.; B. Marcus, domestics; 220 5th Av.

MACON—Dannenberg Co.; L. Irvine, leather goods; 1,133 Broadway; Wallick's.

MEMPHIS—Summerfield Co.; H. I. Summerfield, ready to wear; 13 E. 22d.

MERIDIAN, Miss.—L. Schwariz & Co.; L. Schwartz, general mdse.; Strand.

MILWAUKEE—Gimbel Bros.; J. G. Kapps, furnishing goods, gloves, handkerchiefs; Broadway and 32d.

MILWAUKEE—Dallafield Co.; J. Dallafield, jewelry; Imperial.

MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; Mrs. F. H. Keuhne, ladies' infants' wear; Miss M. Sullivan, buttons, dress trimmings; 1,170 Broadway.

MOBILE—L. Hammel D. G. Co.; J. Hammel, gen. mdse.; 71 W. 23d.

MONTGOMERY—Montgomery Fair; W. C. Bostwick, linens; A. H. Ball, dry goods; 23 East 26th.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Montgomery Fair; H. Danziger, mdse. mgr.; 23 East 26th.

NASHVILLE—Castner-Knott Dry Goods Co.; E. Zeller, notions; 23 E. 26th.

NEWCASTLE, Penn.—J. H. Enwer's Sons; N. G. Enwer, dry goods; Holland House.

NEW ORLEANS—Maison Blanche; Miss L. Baker, laces, trimmings; 116 W. 32d; Gregorian.

NEW ORLEANS—Williams-Richardson Co.; E. E. Richardson, dry goods; 51 Leonard.

NEW ORLEANS—Schwartz Bros. & Co.; L. E. Schwartz, dry goods, cloaks; 75 Leonard.

NORFOLK—Miller, Rhoads & Swartz; C. Gilbert, millinery; 320 Church.

PADUCAH—C. H. Rieke & Sons; L. M. Rieke, Jr., notions, hosiery, gloves, furn. goods; 75 Leonard.

PHILADELPHIA—W. B. Conrad & Co.; P. T. Conrad, representing; Great Northern.

PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; Miss W. Kern, knit underwear; Miss McElwain, hosiery; 37 West 26th.

PITTSFIELD—I. Michelman, cloaks, suits; York.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; J. F. Carroll, Miss Hogan, laces, embroideries, neckwear, art needlework; M. Dunn, piece goods, silks, velvets, dress goods, linens, wash goods; 95 Madison Av.

PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; Miss Meyers, skirts; A. C. Portno, children's coats, dresses; 264 5th Av.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y.—The Sample Shop; L. Balsam, ladies' ready-to-wear; 868 East 164th St.

READING—Lord & Gage; Miss H. Wentzel, millinery, ribbons; 23 E. 26th.

RICHMOND—Fourgurean-Temple Co.; Miss Smith, millinery; Collingwood.

RICHMOND — Thalheimer Bros.; Miss J. Mitchell, cloaks, suits, waists; 148 W. 23d.

RICHMOND, Va.—Dreyfuss & Co.; S. B. Hazle, ready to wear; 1,115 Broadway.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; J. Cook, linens, blankets; 432 4th Av.

ROCHESTER—Hickey-Freeman Co.; J. L. Freeman, trimmings; 200 5th Av.

RUSHVILLE, Ind.—C. A. & H. E. Mauzy; C. A. Mauzy, general mdse.; Breslin.

SAN ANTONIO—M. Halff & Bro.; E. Oppenheimer, dry goods; 43 Leonard.

SAN ANTONIO—Jaske Bros.; O. W. Hilger, silks, dress goods; 148 W. 23d; Wallick's.

SAN JOSE—M. Blum & Co.; M. Blum, coats; 15 East 26th.

SAULT STE. MARIE—Prenzauer Bros.; J. R. Cowan, ready-to-wear; 31 Union Square.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Prenzlauer Bros. Co.; W. R. Cowan, ready-to-wear, gen'l mdse.; 31 Union Square.

SHAWNEE, Okla.—C. L. Blain; ready-to-wear; 40 E. 22d.

ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; M. B. Joel, wash goods; A. P. Lyons, housefurn. goods; 71 West 23d.

ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; Miss N. O. Fallon, ribbons; Miss N. L. Jones, muslin underwear; 23 East 26th.

ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; P. J. Krazeise, hosiery, knit underwear; 37 West 26th.

ST. LOUIS—Sonnenfeld's; L. Ackerman, millinery; 302 5th Av.

ST. LOUIS—Lindel Dry Goods Co.; G. W. Russell, dry goods; Great Northern.

ST. LOUIS—Singer Bros. Cloak Co.; A. Singer, cloaks, suits; 648 B'way.

ST. PAUL—Mannheimer Bros.; O. H. Mahlies, carpets, rugs; 320 Church.

ST. PAUL—Mannheimer Bros.; Miss J. Cummings, French underwear; 1,270 Broadway.

SUPERIOR, Wis.—Lightbody-Wingate Co.; S. W. Lightbody, notions; Miss B. Stern, ladies' garments; Breslin.

TERRE HAUTE—Lederer-Felbelman Co.; Wm. Link, ready-to-wear; Collingwood.

TERRE HAUTE—A. Herz; Miss E. Nitsche, gen'l mdse.; 116 West 32d.

TOPEKA—Crosby Bros. Co.; Miss B. N. Campbell, Miss N. Berger, ready-to-wear; Great Northern.

TRINIDAD—R. Hamerslough Merc. Co.; W. Frerich, coats; 15 East 26th.

WACO, Tex.—J. Levinski, jewelry, silverware; 60 Malden Lane.

WASHINGTON—King's Palace; Miss W. Kinder, misses', children's, infants' wear, corsets, muslin underwear; Miss W. Miller, kimonos; Cumberland.

WASHINGTON—S. Kann Sons & Co.; Mrs. M. G. Holtt, ladies' neckwear; 215 4th Av.

YORK—Vetter & Peffer; A. E. Vetter, ready to wear; Imperial.

YORK—P. Wiest's Sons; R. K. Stallsmith, dress goods, silks; H. S. Wiest, dry goods; 116 W. 32d.

YOUNGSTOWN—G. W. McKelvey Co.; Miss T. A. Holohan, corsets, ladies', infants' wear; Miss A. Froggett, books; 320 Church.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Strouss, Hirsehberg Co.; S. V. Louvie, leather goods, jewelry, toilet goods, stationery; 351 4th Av.

"Exceptional Merchandise Values"
"Strikingly Attractive"
"A Revelation"

These comments express the sentiment of those who have attended the advance showing of our FALL LINE of

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The most profitable opportunity of your New York visit awaits you. You will be doing yourself an injustice if you fail to call at our Show Rooms.

Continuous Demonstrations every day this month—Living Models.

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And Associated Garment Manufacturers'
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Ready-to-wear garments of Shelton Looms Materials. The best sellers for Fall, designed by leading makers to meet stated retail prices.
Also, new creations by well-known American designers, Hickson, Bergdorf-Goodman, Stein-Blaine, Cole and others.
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August 18th and 19th, at 3 P. M.
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American taffetas, best paragon frames, mission handles, absolutely rainproof, at $4.25 doz. Also the best dollar seller at $6.00 a doz. S. SIDMAN, 298 Church.

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BEADED & BRAIDED ON THE CORNELY EMBROIDERY MACHINE
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BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATIONS.
The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial contains pictures of the latest battlefields—scenes of victory and defeat, the terrible modern engines of destruction at work on sea and land and in the air; the personalities uppermost in the war news, the life of non-combatants under war conditions in many regions, the picturesque and notable localities brought into notice as the battle lines swing back and forth. On all news stands, ten cents. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

WISCONSIN CUTS EXPENSES.

Cost of Governing the State Is Reduced $4,000,000 a Year.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 15.—During its record-breaking eight months' session, just closed, the Wisconsin Legislature aided Governor Philipp to make a cut in the State's expenses for the next two years of $4,000,000 a year.

This is the first time since 1900 that there has been a halt in the growth of the expense of State Government. In 1900 the expenses were $4,000,000 a year and they mounted steadily until last year's cost of governing the State was about $17,000,000.

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

AM IN THE MARKET for cotton laces; Nottingham, English, and domestic manufacturers please communicate. N 11 Times.

WANTED.—Jobs colored fancy braids ¾ of an inch wide. A 244 Times Downtown.

JOBBER LOOKING AT POPULAR-PRICE SERGE AND SILK DRESSES.—Can use quantities. Mr. Schwalbe, 39 West 35th St.

JOBBER will look at coats, up to $10, Monday morning, ninth floor front, 49-51 West 24th St.

JOBBER looking at crepe-de-chine waists; Bring samples. 215 4th Av., Room 1813.

JOBBER LOOKING AT NEW SAMPLES OF SUITS. 22 WEST 26TH, 6TH FLOOR.

JOBBER LOOKING AT skirts, suits, dresses. Fifth floor, 23 West 36th St.

JOBBER wants contractors on suits who can furnish their own samples, from $6.50 to $12; will place orders. Call Monday morning, 9 to 12, 3d floor, 115 West 27th.

100 LADIES' AND MISSES' early Fall coats to close out at a big sacrifice. Call at 35 West 31st St. 7th floor.

WE OPEN for quantities of corduroy at a price; will pay cash. Nasarallah & Meena, 142 West 24th.

JOB ON FALL COATS, to close out; this season's styles. Cohen Bros., 121 Spring St.

WE ARE OPEN FOR JOBS wash dresses and skirts. The Munzer Co., 1,261 Broadway.

A large sweater mill has placed in our hands over 800 doz. sweater coats, all qualities, sizes and colors; priced to move. Morgan Knitting Mills, 345 Broadway, N. Y.

Corduroy co

Southern Pacific Co.

San Francisco Terminal 1st 4s
Due 1950

Secured by first mortgage lien on the San Francisco terminals of the Southern Pacific Company.

Price 80½ and Interest
To net about 5¼%

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Nassau and Cedar Streets
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High Grade Municipals, Legal for New York Savings Banks, To Yield 4.20%

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ESSEX BLDG NEWARK

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

The stock market reached a stage last week which was well typified by the news of the week. The forces making for unrestricted bidding up of stocks had for the time being run their course and gave way to the forces making for reaction. The counterpart of this in the news was found in two important decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission, one granting an increase in rates and the other ordering a reduction, and in the course of foreign exchange, which caused some concern less the premium on the American dollar should become so great as to inconvenience or hamper our foreign trade. For some time the news which bore on the market was one-sided to a large extent, and so was the market one-sided. Last week both became two-sided.

Traders had scorned the danger of a reaction, but it was forced upon the market and forced upon it as much as a result of the technical position as by the news from outside. The advance had become too rapid and yielded naturally to the first news of importance making for reaction. Indeed, it yielded even before the news compelled reaction, for it was due to the state of traders' minds that the first important rate decision of the week—the decision granting some advances in freight rates to the Western roads—was interpreted as an adverse market factor. With their minds filled so much with war orders and the huge profits hoped for from them the grant of only a small increase in rates seemed to them a thing to be despised. But it was not. It was an increase and an increase allowed by the Interstate Commerce Commission means more than the mere immediate gain in dollars and cents. It means that the commission has come to recognize that the railroads have needed larger revenues. It means that the rate question is more of a two-sided question than it was for a long time. It was for a long time an adverse factor because it seemed that the way to an increase in rates on any general scale was barred to the railroads. The Eastern rate decision, supplemented now by the Western rate decision, does away with that impression. It is a hopeful change. But if the rate question is two-sided it means, of course, that reductions have to be taken with advances. The question cannot be made one-sided in favor of the railroads any more than it should not be one-sided against them. The anthracite decision was unpalatable to the market, but Wall Street had never expected that the anthracite roads would escape a reduction in their rates once they passed under formal review by the commission. It had all but forgotten that the case was pending, and so the reduction ordered had the effect of an unfavorable surprise, but had Wall Street stopped to think of that case while it was bidding up war stocks it would have taken it for granted that some reduction would be ordered. It may have been taken aback by the extent of the reduction, but hardly by the fact of the reduction itself.

Up to midweek the market was making new high records in the general level of prices, but thereafter reaction controlled the course of quotations. Some stocks continued to rise, but their influence in the list as a whole was counteracted by the liquidating pressure on other stocks, including notably the anthracite railroad stocks and the shares of some of the war-order companies. The reaction, however, at no time passed out of bounds, for, with the exception of a few stocks peculiarly exposed to violent reaction because of the excessive rapidity with which they had advanced—Crucible Steel is a case in point—the setback was moderate compared with the extent of the previous rise, and the market did not pass out of control, for there was still evidence last week of the organized character of the underlying market movement. The upbidding of stocks here and there in the list on each day of reaction suggested efforts to stem the reaction, and it served its purpose at least in part.

As the rate question assumed more pronounced appearance of being a two-sided question, so, too, did the questions involved in the present great premium on the American dollar. Up to a certain point that premium is a highly favorable influence; beyond that point it is an embarrassment. Wall Street was looking last week to the time when the premium on the dollar would be an embarrassment because of the unusual difficulties which it might put in the way of foreign purchases in this market. We are glad to have Europe send us gold, but we would lose instead of gaining through Europe having to send us so much gold that she would seriously impair her ability to continue to pay for goods bought here. For a long time the depreciation in the exchanges was regarded as a one-sided matter in our favor. It is coming to be regarded as a two-sided question. Bankers who held to the view that the decline in sterling was England's problem and not ours have been coming to the view that it is our problem too. It is a pity they did not sooner come to that conclusion, for they might all this time have been emphasizing the fact that what the country would profit by most in the long run would be a normal exchange of goods, and, while that was lacking, the maintenance of a normal rate of exchange as nearly as that is possible in such a time as this. A British credit established here to facilitate payment for goods bought in the United States would not be solely an accommodation to Great Britain; it would be a step in the direction of safeguarding our own trade interests. The question of granting a huge credit to Great Britain should be considered in that light, for this, too, is a two-sided question.

If we are to extend credit we want, of course, not only to extend it in a way which is safe, but also in a way which seems perfectly safe to all. No doubt the grant of a credit to Great Britain on its unsecured obligation would be safe, but investors here might well have some doubt about it. For one thing no one can measure the uncertainties of the war, and for another it may almost be said that up to this time our investors know nothing of foreign investments. Their capital has so far been employed to good purpose at home. But we are no longer in an isolated position. As much from necessity as from choice we have taken the position of a world money market. We should profit to the full by all the opportunities for safe expansion of our trade and financial interest which this position brings to us. If we are to do that we must extend credit. Thus is trade built up and retained. How are we to do it most safely? Apparently through the making of loans on our own securities. Last week England sent close to $20,000,000 in gold and about $30,000,000 in American securities. That may be the beginning of a movement which will reach very large proportions. It seems to afford the easiest escape from continuing our foreign trade on a cash basis with the almost inevitable result of restricting that trade through the inability of our customers abroad to continue to send gold in payment of every shipment of grain, of cotton, of war supplies, or of what not in excess of the amount of our reduced imports. Our trade is passing through an extraordinary period; other than the usual means of handling it seem necessary. We must live up to our present opportunities if we are to derive the maximum of eventual benefit from them. The world can do more trade than it has to do; we should not exact such terms on our trade as will lead the world to do with us only the trade it cannot help doing.

STEADY TONE IN LONDON.

Exchange Situation Leads to Caution in the Money Market.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Stocks ended the week with prices steady as the result of a fairly cheerful sentiment. American shares displayed increased activity from Wednesday on, business consisting chiefly of sales to New York in small amounts. American bonds were again bought on a moderate scale from semi-official sources, and local investment buying of these securities was in evidence. Many Mexican issues hitherto unsalable became hard to buy at prevailing levels, owing to hopes of favorable developments from the Pan-American conference at Washington.

The money market trend indicated, as the week ended, that lenders were acting cautiously, because of the marked decline of sterling rates in New York. Bankers believe that gold exports to America will be on a large scale from this time on, warning of this pending development being given in the shipment announced Wednesday. The recovery of gold from circulation is proceeding in satisfactory fashion. It is as yet unknown whether transfers to New York will be on a weekly basis or whether they will begin with one very large amount.

One thing is certain, and that is that free gold exports as a basis for future credit arrangements is universally approved and the various city interests are co-operating on the exchange question more cordially than they have been doing in weeks. Although France parts unwillingly with gold, owing to the exceptional psychology of her people, the gold stores of the Allies available to draw upon for exchange purposes can be made to reach $500,000,000. The gold movement may possibly be arranged through Ottawa, as earlier transfers were.

Good hopes are being held out in manufacturing circles of a real increase in our munition production before the year's end. This should supply another element in improving the exchange situation.

PARIS BOURSE BUOYANT.

Trend of Prices Upward—American Railroads Strong.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—After some days of stagnation, the Bourse assumed a better tone and closed the week buoyantly. Prices are showing a decided upward trend, with American railway securities especially strong. De Beers, Russian industrials, and the Spanish external loan are others which have shared in the upturn. The improvement was, for the most part, due to better news from the Baltic and from the Dardanelles. Rentes are quoted at 68.50 and French bank stocks are steady.

In spite of the great efforts of the Treasury to steady the exchanges they are still soaring. The quotation on London is 27 francs 95 centimes, while the New York exchange stands at 5 francs 89 centimes bid, both closing firm with little offered at the prices quoted.

It is reported that a decision about the liquidation of outstanding Bourse accounts is imminent. It is generally expected that something definite will be decided at the meeting next week of Minister Ribot, the bankers, and other interested parties.

Monday will be a holiday here.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Week Ended Aug. 14, 1915.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
150	Alaska G. M.	32½	34½	32½	34
43,890	Allis-Ch. Mfg.	33¾	40¾	33½	40½
10	Allis-Ch. pf.	75	75	75	75
6,850	Am. B. Sugar	55½	60⅝	54⅜	59½
15,120	Am. Can	59	60⅝	57¾	59⅝
3,800	Am. Car & F.	62	71⅞	61¾	70⅝
40	Am. Cot. Oil	51⅞	51⅞	51½	51½
100	Am. Ice Sec.	24¼	24¼	23¼	23¾
10	Am. Linseed	12	12	12	12
3,170	Am. Loco	53	56½	53	54⅜
7,600	Am. S. & R.	80⅝	84¼	79⅝	80⅝
150	Am. Sug. Ref.	109½	111⅛	109¼	109½
50	Am. T. & T.	122	122	122	122
2,750	Anac. Cop. Co.	68¾	69¼	66⅝	66⅝
880	A. T. & S. F.	101⅜	104½	101⅜	102⅜
5,410	Bald. Loco	79½	83½	78½	80¼
1,100	Balt. & Ohio	80¾	84⅝	80⅜	82
940	B'klyn R. T.	86⅜	87	87	84⅞
250	California Pet.	15½	18	15½	16
1,880	Canadian Pac.	149	158½	148	152⅜
1,580	Cent. Leather	43¾	44	42	42⅜
540	Ches. & Ohio	43	46½	43	45⅞
1,690	C., M. & St. P.	88	86⅛	82½	82⅝
1,200	C., R. I. & P.	16⅝	18⅝	15⅞	16½
90	Chino Copper	45	45½	44⅛	44⅜
4,190	Col. Fuel & I.	41½	42⅞	40¼	41
2,130	Corn Prod. R.	14½	16⅞	14½	16⅜
20,430	Crucible Steel	89	71⅞	70	71¾
1,920	Distillers Sec.	29⅞	30¼	28¼	28½
15,630	Erie	27½	30⅜	27	27⅞
740	Erie 1st pf.	43½	45¾	41½	43¼
10	Gen. Elec.	177¾	178¾	173¾	173¾
10,780	Goodrich, B.F.	52⅝	58¼	52	58¼
110	Gt. Nor. pf.	119½	120⅞	119¼	119⅝
1,114	Gt. Nor. ctfs	42¼	42¼	40¼	41
400	Guggen. Exp.	64	65½	64	65¼
280	Inspir. Cop.	33	33⅜	31½	31½
190	Inter.-Met. V. Tr. ctfs.	20½	21	20	20
430	K. City So.	25	30½	25	28
440	Lehigh Val.	147	147½	140¾	142¼
10	Louis & Nash.	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼
560	Maxwell M.	34½	42¾	33⅜	40½
3,800	Mex. Petrol.	78½	87¼	77½	78½
190	Miami Cop.	26	28	24⅜	24⅜
50	Mo., K. & T.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¼
570	Mo. Pacific	2⅞	2⅞	1¾	1⅞
630	N.E. & S. Co.	24	29	23¼	28
280	Nat. L. Co.	66	67¾	64½	64½
80	Nev. Co. Cop.	15	15	14⅜	14⅜
940	N. Y. Central	89¾	92⅜	89¾	90⅝
460	N.Y.,N.H.&H.	63	66½	63	65
90	N.Y., O. & W.	23¾	29½	23¾	25⅞
230	North. Pac.	107⅜	111	107¾	109¾
190	Pacific Mail	33	35¼	32⅜	34¼
660	Pennsyl. Rail.	109	110¼	108⅜	108⅝
110	Pitts. Coal	25⅜	25½	24½	25¼
4,370	Pres. St. Car	55	65	55⅛	63½
170	Rail. St. Sp.	41	42	39½	40¼
20	Ray Con. Cop.	22½	22½	22¾	22½
32,220	Reading	150¾	154½	146¾	147¾
3,920	Rep. I. & S.	44¼	46	42¾	44
10	R. I. & S. pf.	98	98	98	98
1,030	R'ly (M.) Co.	6	13⅝	6	10⅝
2,820	So. Pacific	88¼	91¼	88	89½
240	So. Railway	15½	16⅜	15½	16
30	So. Rail. pf.	50	50	50	50
1,500	Studebaker	84⅜	98½	84⅜	90½
2,030	Tenn. Copper	42⅜	43⅞	41⅞	43⅞
180	U. B. & P. pf.	7⅞	8	7¾	7½
16,060	Union Pac.	130⅞	134½	130⅜	131½
530	U. S. Rubber	47⅜	49	47	47⅜
120,365	U. S. Steel	72⅜	76⅞	72⅜	73⅞
430	Utah Copper	66⅜	67	65	65⅝
70	Va.-C. Chem.	35½	36⅜	35½	36⅜
60	Wabash pf.	¾	¾	¾	¾
40	W. U. Tel.	70¾	71	70½	70⅝
25,940	West. E. & M.	112⅜	115	111¼	112⅝
40	West. rights.	3¼	3½	3¼	3½

383,815

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Week Ended Aug. 14, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$17,648,000	$484,849,700
Same period last year		425,061,100

	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	82.73	82.38	84.48	81.51
Same period last year			89.42	82.73

		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s		80	78	80	4
Albany & Susq.	3½s.	86¾	85⅝	85⅝	8
AlaskaGold cv.deb.	6s.	127	127	127	1
Am. Ag. Ch. deb.	5s.	92⅜	92½	92⅜	3
Am. Ag. Ch. cv.	5s.	101½	99⅝	99⅝	4
Am.Cotton'd Oil	4½s.	100½	100¼	100¼	3
Am. Hide & L.	6s.	102⅝	102⅜	102½	3
Am. Ice Sec.	6s.	81½	81½	81½	1
Am. Sm. Sec.	6s.	107	106	106	32
Am. T. & T. cv.	4½s.	101⅜	101⅜	101⅞	208
Am. T. & T. col.	4s.	89	88¼	88½	29
Am. Wr. Paper	5s.	60	59	60	40
Armour & Co.	4½s.	91⅞	91½	91½	46
A., T. & S. F. gen.	4s	92	90¼	92	118½
A., T. & S. F. adj.	4s	82½	82½	82½	13
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, sta.		82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	8½
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1909		104½	102½	103	289
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1955		104	102	103¼	17
A., T. & S. F. 5s.		101¾	101¾	101⅝	17
Atlantic Coast L.	4s.	88¾	88	88½	12
Atlantic Coast L., L. & N. col.	4s.	82	82	82	28
Balt.&Ohio pr.l'n	3½s	90¼	89⅞	90½	23
Balt. & Ohio gold	4s	87	86½	86⅝	77
Balt. & Oh.o cv.	4½s	87½	86½	87⅜	223½
B. & O. S.W.Div.	3½s	88½	87⅝	88	20
Beth. Steel ext.	5s.	103	102½	102½	65
Beth. Steel ref.	5s.	102¾	100¾	101⅝	648½
Brklyn. City R.R.	5s.	100½	100½	100½	1
Brklyn. R. T.	5s, '18.	100	99⅞	100	59
Brklyn. R. T. g.	5s.	102	102	102	5
Brklyn. Un. Elev.	5s	99¼	98¾	99	10
Brklyn. Un. Gas	5s.	104½	104¼	104½	2
Buf.,R. & Pgen.	4½s.	100½	100½	100½	2
Bush. Ter. Bldgs.	5s.	85	85	85	1
Bush. Ter.	4s.	86	86	86	5
Cal. Gas & Elec.	5s.	94¼	94¼	94¼	1
Canada So. con.	5s.	102	102	102	3
Central of Ga. con.	5s	98¼	98¼	98¼	5
Central Leather	5s.	100	99⅝	99⅞	29
Central of N.J.gen.	5s.	112½	112	112½	18
Central Pac. 1st	4s.	85⅞	84½	85⅞	136
Cent. R.R. & B. Co. Ga.	5s	89	89	89	2
Char. & Sav.	7s.	129⅞	129⅞	129⅞	3
Ches. & Ohio con.	5s.	102¾	102⅜	102⅜	4
Ches. & Ohio gen.	4½s	85	84	85	14
Ches. & Ohio cv.	4½s	74⅝	72⅝	74½	126
Chi. & Alton	3½s.	43⅝	43½	43½	10
Chi., B. & Q. joint	4s.	96½	96¼	96½	200
C.,B.& Q.,Ill.Div.	3½s	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	6
C.,B. & Q.,Ill.Div.	4s.	93	92	93	24
C., B. & Q. gen.	4s.	90½	90	90½	49
Chi. & E. Ill. gen.	5s	59	59	59	3
Chi. Gt. Western	4s.	68	67	68	9
C., M. & St. P.cv.	4½s	95⅝	94½	95¼	39½
C., M. & St. P. cv.	5s, Series B	103¼	101⅜	102⅜	2⅜
C., M. & St. P.gen.	4s, Series A	86½	86½	86½	1
C., M. & St. P.	4s, '34	87⅜	87	87⅜	26
C., M. & St.P.ref.	4½s	89¼	89¼	89¼	5
C., M. & St.P.gen.	4½s	98⅜	98	98¼	6
C., M. & Puget Sd.	4s	87	87	87	1
Chi. & N. W. gen.	4s.	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	22
Chi. & N. W. gen.	3½s	81	80¾	81	8
C., R. I. & P. gen.	4s	80⅜	80⅜	80¾	9
C., R. I. & P. ref.	4s.	63	62	63	42
C., R. I. & Pac.deb.	5s	45¾	43½	43½	30
C., St. P., M. & O.	6s, 1143	114¾	114¾	114¾	1
C., St. P., M. & O. deb.	5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	10
Chi. & W. Ind.	con.4s.	76	76	76	2
Chile Copper	7s.	114	113½	113½	135
C., C.,C. & St.L.	gen.4s	72	70	71¾	8
Cleve. Short L.	4½s..	93½	93½	93½	1
Col. Fuel & I.	gen. 5s	92	92	92	1
Col. & So. ref.	4½s..	80¼	80¼	80¼	4
Col. & So. 1st	4s.....	88	87¾	87¾	6
Colum. & Hock.	4s.	94	94	94	5
Con. Gas con.	6s.....	116⅜	115¾	116⅜	106
CornProd.Ref.	s.f.5s,'34	94½	93	93	3
Cuban-Am. Sugar col. tr.	6s	100½	99¾	100¼	11
Cumberland Tele.	& Tel. 5s.	96⅝	96½	96½	12
Del. & Hud. ref.	4s....	93	93	93	1
D. & H. lien. eq.	4½s.	100½	100¼	100¾	1
Den. & R. G. ref.	5s.	45	45	45	3
Den. & R. G. con.	4s.	70½	70¼	70¼	2
Den. & R. G. Imp.	5s.	70	70	70	1
Detroit City G.	5s....	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	2
Detroit Edison	5s....	102½	102½	102½	1
Dist. Sec.	5s.....	67⅝	65	66	224
Du Pont Powder	4½s.	103	95½	100½	779
E.T.,V. & G.	con. 5s.	102	102	102	4
E. E. I. B. D.	Con. 4s	87½	87½	87½	5
Erie 1st con.	4s.....	80¾	80½	80¾	18
Erie cv. 4s,	Ser. A..	62	61½	61½	62
Erie 1st cv.	4s, S. B..	69	67	68⅝	76
Erie gen.	4s.....	67	65½	66¾	29
Evans & T. H.	con 6s	81	81	81	3
Fla. E. Coast	4½s...	86¾	86¾	86⅝	10
Ft. W. & R. G.	1st 4s	54	54	54	4
F. E. & Mo. V.	6s....	117	117	117	1
Gen. Electric	deb. 5s.	103	102½	103	13
Gt. Northern ref.	4½s	96¾	96⅝	96½	23
Hudson & M. adj.	5s.	27	25	25	35
Hud. & M. ref.	5s..	71	70	70	55
Ill. Cent. ref.	4s....	87¼	87¼	87¼	4
Ill. Cent. 4s,	1953, reg	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	12
I.C.C.,St.L.&N.O.	4s.	99¾	99¾	99¾	1
Ill Steel 4½s.		88	87¾	88	113
Ind Steel	5s.....	101	100⅜	100⅞	36
Insp. Cop. 6s,	1919...	134	132½	132½	17
Insp. Cop. 6s,	1922..	136½	132½	133½	741½
Interbor.-Met.	4½s..	74⅝	74	74½	288
Int. R. T.	1st ref. 5s.	97⅞	97¼	97¼	54
Int. M. M.	4½s.....	71	61	68⅝	357
Int. M. M.	4½s, tr. r.	71	62	69¼	715
Int. Navigat	5s.....	60½	54⅜	60	41
Int. Paper	6s.....	100	100	100	10
Int. Paper cv.	5s....	90½	80	80	7
Int. Steam Pump	5s..	65	63	65	19
I. Steam P.	5s, tr. r.	65	60	65	38
Iowa Central	1st. 5s..	83¼	83¼	83¼	3
Iowa Cent. ref.	4s....	54	50	51	12
Kan. & Mich	2d 5s..	93	93	93	1
K. C., Ft. S. & M.	4s.	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	10
Kansas City So.	5s....	88	87½	88	78
Kansas City So.	3s....	67¾	67¼	67¼	4
Kan. City Term.	4s..	85⅝	85	85⅝	14
Kings Co. E. L. & P. conv.	6s, 1925.....	120	120	120	2
K. Co. El. L. & P.	m. 6s	115	113½	114	6
Lack. Steel	5s, 1950..	81	78	78½	549
Lack. Steel	5s, 1923..	94¼	94	94⅛	9
Laclede Gas ref.	5s..	99½	99¼	99½	1
Laclede Gas 1st	5s....	101½	101	101	5
Lake E. & W. 1st	5s.	90	90	90	6
Lake Shore	3½s.....	82¼	82¼	82¼	6
Lake Shore	4s, 1928..	91¾	91	91¾	24
Lake Shore	4s, 1931..	90½	90¼	90¾	34
Lehigh Val. con.	4½s	98½	98½	98½	2
Lehigh Valley col.	3s.	102½	102½	102½	1
Liggett & Myers	7s..	123	123	123	3
Liggett & Myers	5s..	101½	101¼	101½	29
Long Island ref.	4s...	83¾	83⅜	83¾	1
Lorillard	5s.....	99¾	99¾	100¼	23
Lorillard	7s.....	120¼	120¼	120¼	8
Louis. & N. gen.	6s..	112	112	112	1
Louis. & N. unif.	4s..	92	91¼	91¼	33
L. & N., St. L. div.	6s.	106¾	106¾	106¾	10
L. & N., P. & A.	6s..	108	107⅝	108	7
Manhattan cons.	4s..	86	86	86	3
Man. con. 4s, tax ex.		85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	1
Met. Pet. cv.	6s, Ser. A.	105	104	105	8
Mich. State Tel.	5s....	98½	98½	98½	1
M., L. S. & W. ext.	5s.	102½	102½	102½	24
Minn. & St. L. ref.	4s 52½		50⅞	51	12
M., St. P. & S. S. M. con.	4s.....	88¾	88¾	88¾	8
M., S. St. M. & A.	4s.	94	94	94	1
Mo., K. & Tex.	1st 4s.	75¾	75¾	75¾	5
Mo., K. & Tex.	2d 4s.	53⅜	51¾	51¾	7
Mo., K. & T. s. f.	4½s	54	53½	54	3
Mo. Pac.	1st 6s.....	93⅞	95	95	100
Mo. Pacific	4s.....	34	34	34	5
Mo. Pacific	5s, 1917..	81	80½	80½	17
Mo. Pacific conv.	5s.	34	33	33	44
Mo. Pacific	5s, 1920..	77⅜	77¾	77⅜	1
Montana Power	5s..	90½	90	90	14
Nash., Chat. & St. L. cons.	5s.....	104¼	104¼	104¼	1
National Tube	5s....	98	97½	98	5
Newark Gas	5s.....	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	1
N. Y. Air Brake	cv. 6s	99½	99	99½	12½
N. Y. Cent. deb	6s, 1st paid.....	103½	103½	103½	90
N. Y. Cent. deb	6s, full paid.....	104	103½	103⅝	1,572
N. Y. Cent. gen.	3½s.	78½	78	78¼	30
N. Y. Cent.deb.4s,'34		86½	86½	86½	16
N. Y. Cent. ref and imp.	4½s	87⅝	87¼	87½	14
N. Y. C.-S. L.	col. 3½s, tr. rects.....	77¼	77¼	77⅛	1
N. Y. Dock	4s.....	72	72	72	4
N.Y.G.,E.L.,H.&P.	5s.	102⅞	102¾	102¾	1
N.Y.G.,E.L.,H.&P.	4s.	81	81	81	2
N. Y., L. E. & W. Dock & I.	5s.....	103¼	103¼	103¼	1
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	cv.6s...	110	109¾	110	5
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	cv.3½s.	68½	68¼	68½	10
N. Y., N. H.&H.	n-cv deb. 4s, 1956.....	77	77	77	3
N. Y., N. H.&H.	n-cv deb. 3½s, 1954.....	70	70	70	9
N. Y. & Q. El. L. & P.	5s.....	101	101	101	1
N. Y. Rys.	ref. 4s..	70¾	70	70	13
N. Y. Rys.	adj. 5s...	40⅝	40	40¼	38
N.Y.,S.&W.	gen.5s.....	67½	67½	67½	10
N. Y. Telephone	4½s.	95½	95½	95⅝	33½
Niag. Falls Pow.	5s..100⅝		100⅝	100½	2
Norf. & West.	g. 6s.	117½	117½	117½	1
Norf. & West.	c. 4s.	88½	87⅝	88½	88
Norf. & W.	cv. 4½s.	108¼	108½	108	105
Norf. & W.	div. 4s...	85½	85½	85¼	1
Northern Pacific	4s.	90⅝	90½	90½	107
Northern Pacific	3s..	63¼	62⅝	63	113
Nor. Pac. St. P.-D.	div. 4s	90¾	90¾	90¾	5
Oregon & Cal.	5s...	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	2
Oregon R. R. & N.	4s	88⅝	88	88⅝	5
Oregon S. L.	ref. 4s.	89	88½	89	14
Ore.-W. 1st &	ref. 4s.	81½	81⅜	81½	22
Pacific Coast	5s.....	95	94½	95	4
Pac. Mo. 1st	4s.....	86½	86½	86½	1
Pacific T. & T.	5s...	97⅝	97⅜	97⅝	22
Pennsylvania	4s, 1948	97¼	97¼	97¼	1
Pennsylvania gt.	4½s.	100½	100½	100½	1
Penn. cv.	3½s, 1915..	100⅝	100⅝	100⅛	10
Penn. gen.	4½s, ctfs.	97⅝	97½	97⅝	153
P. c.	4½s, c. full pd.	103	102⅝	102⅝	95
P., C., C. & St. L.	4s, Ser. G	92¼	92¼	92¼	5
Public Service	5s....	86½	86½	86½	5
Ry. St. Spg., L. T.	5s.	97½	97½	97¼	4
Ry. St. Spg., Int.O.	5s.	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	2
Ray Con. Cop.	cv. 6s.	114	114	114	35
Reading gen.	4s.....	93¼	93⅛	93¼	48
Read. J. C. col.	4s..	92	92	92	1
Rep. I. & S.	5s, 1940.	95⅝	92⅞	95	177
Rio Gr. West.	1st 4s.	70½	70	70½	2
Rio Gr. West. col.	4s.	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜	22
Roch. & Pitts.	1st 6s.	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	1
St. L., I. M. & S.	g.5s	97½	97	97½	23
St. L.,I.M.& S.u.r.	4s	64	64	64	11
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Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western Railway Company

REORGANIZATION.

To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, issued under the Bondholders' Agreement, dated July 9, 1914, for Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western Railway Company First and Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. (Fifty-Year) Gold Bonds, and for the Indiana, Decatur & Western Railway Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. (Forty-Year) Gold Bonds, and to the holders of such certificates stamped as assented to the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization of Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western Railway Company, dated June 4, 1915:

NOTICE is hereby given that the above-mentioned Plan and Agreement of Reorganization has been declared operative and effective.

Each holder of a Certificate of Deposit above mentioned is hereby notified to pay, on or before September 1, 1915, to THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as Depositary, as required by and under the terms of the Plan and Agreement above mentioned, the sum of $300 for each $1,000 bond deposited by him, entitling him to receive under the terms of the Plan of Reorganization, when the Plan has been consummated:

$300 par value in new First Mortgage Bonds,

$600 par value in the Preferred Stock, and

$600 par value in the Common Stock

of the new company (or Voting Trust Certificates representing such stock.) Such depositors are further notified upon making such payment to present to the Depositary their Certificates of Deposit for stamping thereon the fact of such payment.

Depositors may either make such payment in full or, at their option, may pay 50% thereof at the date specified and the remaining 50% thereof on or before October 1, 1915, with interest at the rate of 5% per annum on such deferred payment. Any depositor defaulting in any payment will, unless the Reorganization Committee shall otherwise determine, forfeit the securities of the new company to which he would be otherwise entitled.

A larger amount than is required by the Bondholders' Agreement, and as provided therein, of each class of bondholders above mentioned have assented to the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization.

Dated July 29, 1915.

FREDERICK H. ECKER, Chairman;
J. AUGUSTUS BARNARD,
HENRY E. COOPER,
GEORGE K. JOHNSON,
H. F. WHITCOMB,
ALBERT H. WIGGIN,
L. EDMUND ZACHER,
Reorganization Committee.

CADWALADER, WICKERSHAM & TAFT, Counsel for Reorganization Committee.
F. E. MOWLE, Secretary, 28 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Depositary, 37 Wall Street, New York City.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Week Ended Aug. 14, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	4,774,062	85,335,309
Same period last year	.....	45,989,256

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	78.29	75.81	78.29	58.99
Same period last year	....	....	73.30	57.41

Range Year 1915 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
100	Aug. 13	80	Jan. 22	ADAMS EXPRESS.	100	95	100	+ 5	1,320
40½	Apr. 22	26⅝	Jan. 7	Aiaska Gold M.it...	34⅝	32⅝	34½	+ 1⅝	13,700
46½	Aug. 12	7¾	Jan. 12	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	48½	33	40⅝	+ 7⅝	311,650
76	Aug. 12	33	Feb. 10	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	76	68¼	72⅝	+ 4½	41,225
59⅞	May 5	48	Jan. 4	Am. Ag. Chemical...	57⅛	55	57¼	+ 1½	2,600
95	June 4	90	Mar. 27	Am. Agr. Chem. pf.	93	93	93	+ ½	131
61	Aug. 12	33¼	Jan. 6	Am. Beet Sugar.....	61	54⅜	59⅜	+ 4⅝	59,050
88	Aug. 11	83	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar pf...	88	88	88	+ 3	300
109¾	Aug. 9	87¼	Feb. 25	Am. Brake S. & F....	109⅜	105	105	− 1	1,250
183	Aug. 9	132½	Mar. 25	Am. Brake S. & F.pf	183	175	178½	+ 3⅝	2,025
617⅛	July 27	25	Feb. 24	Am. Can	60¼	58⅜	60	+ 1	115,650
106⅜	Aug. 9	91⅛	Jan. 5	Am. Can pf.....	106⅜	106	106¼	+ ⅛	1,150
118	Aug. 6	111⅛	May 25	Am. Car & Foundry	71¾	61¼	70¼	+ 8¾	108,300
80	Jan. 12	46¼	Apr. 7	Am. Car & Fdy. pf..	117⅝	115⅞	117⅝	− ⅝	300
170½	July 12	82	Jan. 20	Am. Cities pf.....			48⅛		
118¼	July 12	107⅛	Apr. 23	Am. Coal Products..	146	139	142	− 1	4,330
54⅛	Apr. 26	39	Jan. 4	Am. Coal Prod. pf...	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	− ⅝	100
98	Apr. 22	91	June 25	Am. Cotton Oil	51⅝	49½	51	+ 1	4,200
99	Aug. 14	83	Mar. 1	Am. Cotton Oil pf...	95	95	95	+ 1	
8	Apr. 19	4⅝	Feb. 19	Am. Express	99	97	99	+ 8⅝	410
42½	Apr. 19	19¾	Jan. 5	Am. Hide & Leather	7½	6⅝	7⅛	− ⅛	2,400
35	Apr. 30	20⅝	Jan. 4	Am. Hide & L. pf...	36	34¼	35½	+ ⅜	2,800
14	Apr. 19	7¼	Jan. 2	Am. Ice Securities..	24¼	23	23⅝	+ ⅝	1,800
34¼	Apr. 16	24	Jan. 5	Am. Linseed	12	11⅜	11⅜	− 1	400
98	Apr. 16	19	Mar. 2	Am. Linseed pf.	30	29½	29⅝	+ 1⅛	1,100
100⅝	Apr. 16	75	Mar. 6	Am. Locomotive	56½	53	54⅝	+ 1⅝	37,700
68⅛	Aug. 12	3⅜	Apr. 14	Am. Locomotive pf.	98	96¼	98	− ⅛	300
32½	Mar. 31	21½	May 27	Am. Malt	6¾	5⅝	6	− ⅝	3,000
84½	June 14	58	Jan. 2	Am. Malt pf.	28¾	27	27	+ 1	700
108½	Aug. 10	100	Jan. 2	Am. Smelt. & Ref...	84⅜	78⅝	80	− ⅝	55,170
83⅜	May 5	78	Jan. 19	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf...	108½	106½	106	+ 1	920
165	Apr. 22	144	Jan. 16	Am. Smelters pf. B.	81	81	81	..	100
106½	Apr. 26	103	Jan. 19	Am. Snuff	150	150	150	..	200
45	July 29	24½	Mar. 5	Am. Snuff pf.			106½		
114½	Apr. 23	99½	Feb. 24	Am. Steel Foundries	45	42½	44	+ 1½	9,500
115½	June 10	109	Feb. 5	Am. Sugar Refining.	111¼	109	109¼	+ ⅛	7,400
61	May 3	58	Mar. 16	Am. Sugar Ref. pf..	115	113¾	115	+ 1½	1,400
124½	June 17	116	Jan. 4	Am. Tel. & Cable...			80½		
252½	Apr. 22	218	May 14	Am. Tel. & Tel.....	123¼	122¼	122⅞	+ ⅛	4,500
103	May 6	103¼	Jan. 4	Am. Tobacco	238½	228	228	+ 4½	1,150
37⅜	Aug. 14	15⅝	Mar. 6	Am. Tob. pf., new..	107	107	107	+ 7½	200
94⅝	Aug. 14	77¼	Feb. 27	Am. Woolen	37⅝	29⅝	36½	+ 7½	13,955
15	Apr. 20	5	July 3	Am. Woolen pf.....	94¾	88¼	93	+ 4	5,450
78	Apr. 26	49½	Feb. 24	Am. Writing P. pf..	8½	7	8½		600
9	Apr. 19	5	Jan. 4	Anaconda Copper†...	69½	66	67	− 1¾	30,190
105	Apr. 19	92½	Feb. 24	Assets Realization..	5	5	5	− ½	300
103⅜	June 17	96	Jan. 5	Atch., T. & S. F....	104⅝	101½	102½	+ 1	31,400
113½	Apr. 30	98	Mar. 1	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	98¾	98	98¾	+ ¼	500
				Atlantic Coast Line.	104	100	103	+ 2½	800
85	July 27	26⅜	Mar. 3	BALDWIN LOCO...	83¾	78¼	80¼	+ 1⅝	80,090
106	Aug. 4	92	Mar. 9	Baldwin Loco. pf....	106	103½	106	+ 2	650
84⅝	Aug. 11	63⅜	Feb. 25	Baltimore & Ohio...	84⅝	80⅝	82¾	+ 2	34,925
73½	July 27	67	Feb. 23	Baltimore & Ohio pf	71⅜	70½	70¾	+ ⅜	1,525
2	Apr. 17	½	Feb. 5	Batopilas Mining†...	1¼	1	1¼	+ ⅛	1,200
311	Aug. 6	46¼	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel	302	285	290		14,700
180	Aug. 12	91	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel pf..	180	135½	150	+15	7,100
93	Apr. 21	83¼	Aug. 13	Brooklyn Rap. Tr...	87⅛	83¼	85	− ½	20,300
132½	Apr. 30	118	Jan. 5	Brooklyn Union Gas.	126½	123	128	+ 1½	200
27	May 1	23	May 14	Brown Shoe	26	26	26	+ 2	275
82	Apr. 20	64	Aug. 9	Brown Shoe pf.....	73	64	73	+ 1	250
7	Apr. 22	4¼	Mar. 12	Brunswick Term....	..	..	6	..	....
80	July 20	80	July 20	Buff., R. & Pitts....	27	Feb.	4	Butterick Co.	80	..	....
32¼	Apr. 15	27	Feb.	4	Butterick Co.	..	..	..	..	....
79⅞	June 4	53	May 10	Butte & Superior....	28	28	28	− ½	100
21⅝	Feb. 8	8	July 26	CAL. PETROLEUM	67½	62	64½	− 2⅞	19,760
54¾	Feb. 8	30	July 23	Cal. Petroleum pf...	18	15	16	+ 1	6,010
*90	May 6	*54	Aug. 6	Canada Southern ...	39	37⅛	37½	+ ⅛	1,700
174	Apr. 19	138	July 23	Canadian Pacific	57	57	57	..	100
83¼	Apr. 16	74½	June 5	Case (J. I.) Co. pf...	158¾	147¾	153½	+ 4¾	63,475
44¾	Aug. 6	22⅝	Feb. 20	Cent. Leather Co....			74½		
104¾	Aug. 11	100⅜	Jan. 7	Cent. Leather Co. pf	44⅜	42¼	42½	− 1¼	24,520
325	Jan. 22	275	July 28	Cent. R. R. of N. J.	104⅜	104½	104¾	+ ¼	350
*127	July 31	*110	Jan. 6	Cent. S. A. Tel....	..	..	275	..	....
49⅜	Apr. 19	35⅜	July 9	Chesapeake & Ohio..			*127		
15	Aug. 13	8	Aug. 6	Chicago & Alton....	47¼	41¾	46	+ 4	23,340
11⅛	Feb. 27	11⅛	Feb. 27	Chicago & Alton pf.	15	8	14¾	+ 6¾	1,300
14⅛	Apr. 19	10¼	Jan. 4	Chicago Great West.			11⅛		
36⅜	Apr. 19	23½	May 14	Chi. Gt. West. pf....	13	12	12	− ½	4,025
98¼	Apr. 19	77⅜	July 26	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	33	30¼	30¼	− ⅞	5,900
135	Jan. 22	122	July 9	C., M. & St. P. pf...	86⅝	82½	82⅝	+ 2½	29,027
132	Apr. 15	118½	July 10	Chi. & Northwest....	126½	126¼	126½	+ ¾	1,625
163	July 9	163	July 9	Chi. & Northwest pf.	128	124¾	126	+ 2	2,300
39	Apr. 10	10½	July 23	Chi., R. I. & Pac...			163		
115	July 9	115	July 9	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	18⅞	16	16⅞	+ ⅛	32,500
131	July 29	126	July 26	C., St. P., M. & O. pf			115		
49⅜	Apr. 26	32⅜	Jan. 6	Chino Copper †††....			131		
36	Aug. 10	25	Feb. 23	C., C., C. & St. L...	45¾	44	44½	− 1¼	20,700
65	Apr. 1	53⅛	Feb. 17	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	36	33	36	+ 3	200
157	July 7	157	July 7	Cleve. & Pittsburgh†	60	60	60	..	100
*55	Apr. 28	*55	Apr. 28	Cluett, Pea. & Co....			157		
103	June 29	98	Jan. 20	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf			*55		
43⅜	July 29	21¾	Jan. 5	Colorado Fuel & I...			101⅜		
52	Apr. 8	24	Mar. 15	Col. & Southern....	42⅞	40	41	..	45,200
54¼	Apr. 5	45	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 1st pf....	28	25	28	− 2	500
49½	Apr. 5	45	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 2d pf....	46	46	46	− 3⅜	100
131¾	Apr. 30	113¾	Jan. 4	Consolidated Gas			48		
94	Aug. 5	90¼	Jan. 4	Continental Can	130⅞	127¼	128½	+ 2¼	4,800
103⅛	Aug. 13	88½	Jan. 5	Continental Can pf...	93⅞	86½	92½	+ 3¼	25,350
17	June 4	8	Jan. 5	Corn Products Ref....	103½	102½	103½	+ ½	400
82⅝	Aug. 12	65	Jan. 5	Corn Prod. Ref. pf...	16⅞	14⅝	16¼	+ 1⅝	42,900
40	May 7	45	July 19	Crex Carpet	82⅝	80⅞	82⅝	+ 2⅝	1,800
92¾	Aug. 7	18¼	May 10	Crucible Steel	40	40	40	..	53
106	July 30	84	May 10	Crucible Steel pf....	84	70	72½	− 13	215,200
125	July 22	88	Jan. 25	Cuban-Am. Sugar....	105	102	102	− 2½	4,530
105	July 23	93	Mar. 10	Cuban-Am. Sugar pf	110	108	109	− 1	3,200
					105	105	105	+ 1½	700
95½	Aug. 10	86	Apr. 8	DEERE & CO. pf....	95½	94	95½	+ 3½	200
153	Apr. 19	142	Jan. 4	Del. & Hudson.....	149⅝	142	142	− 6	1,100
429¾	Apr. 10	399¾	Jan. 6	Del., Lack. & West.†	416	416	416	..	50
9¼	Apr. 20	4	Jan. 12	Den. & Rio Grande.	6	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅜	700
18¼	Apr. 19	6½	Jan. 7	Den. & Rio Gr. pf....	12½	10	12½	+ 2½	600
7¼	Apr. 9	4	Feb. 3	Des M. & Ft. Dodge			6½		
29½	Mar. 4	29½	Mar. 4	Des M. & Ft. D. pf.	..	..	29½	..	....
115½	June 28	112	Feb. 2	Detroit Edison	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	..	10
*70	July 23	*70	July 23	Det. & Mackinac...			*70	..	....
61	Apr. 15	52¼	Apr. 1	Detroit United Ry...			58½		
30¼	Aug. 10	5½	Mar. 2	Distillers' Securities.	30¼	28½	28½	+ ¼	52,207
24¼	July 15	16	June 25	Dome Mines	22¾	21½	21½	+ ½	10,400
5⅝	Aug. 1	2	July 14	Dul., S. S. & Atl....	5⅝	4	5⅜	+ ⅜	700
10	Jan. 18	4	July 20	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	10	8	10	+ 6	1,170
99	July 17	90¼	Apr. 29	Du Pont Powder pf..			99	..	....
30½	Aug. 11	19⅞	Feb. 24	ERIE	30½	28⅞	27⅝	+ ⅝	172,500
46⅝	Apr. 19	32¼	Feb. 24	Erie 1st pf.....	45⅝	41⅜	43½	+ 1½	35,300
37¼	Apr. 19	27	Feb. 25	Erie 2d pf.....	37	33⅝	34½	+ 1⅛	2,500
60	June 12	8	Mar. 24	FED. MIN. & SM...	27½	25	25	− 3½	400
65	June 12	20	Mar. 13	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	51½	42	42	− 7	2,200
290	July 9	165	Jan. 26	GEN. CHEMICAL..	289¾	285	289¾		80
110½	Aug. 6	106	Mar. 1	General Chemical pf.			110½		
177½	Aug. 27	138	Mar. 3	General Electric	176¾	171⅛	171⅛		13,600
224	Aug. 12	82	Jan. 2	General Motors	224	209¼	209¼	+16	15,060
109½	Aug. 10	90⅝	Jan. 2	General Motors pf....	109½	106⅝	109	+ 3	2,550
68½	Aug. 14	24½	Jan. 7	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	58½	51⅝	58½	+ 7	102,600
107½	Aug. 13	95	Jan. 14	Goodrich (B.F.)Co.pf.	107½	105	107½	+ 3	800
91	June 14	79¼	Apr. 19	Granby Consol.			88		
122⅜	Apr. 19	112¾	Jan. 2	Great Northern pf...	120⅞	118¼	118⅝	− ⅛	18,942
43⅜	July 29	25¼	Jan. 2	Gt.N.cfs.for ore prop	42¼	40½	41	− ½	49,200
67½	June 12	45⅛	Jan. 7	Guggenheim Expl'n†	63½	62½	63	− 1	17,750
84	Aug. 6	80	May 15	HAV. EL.RY.,L.&P.	100¼	100¼	84		
100¼	Aug. 12	95	Apr. 29	Hav.El.Ry.,L.&P.pf.			100¼	+ 1¾	250
175	Apr. 22	175	Apr. 22	Helme (G. W.).....	..	..	175	..	....
112	Jan. 22	112	Jan. 20	Helme (G. W.) pf....	..	..	112	..	....
118	Apr. 10	112	Apr. 15	Hocking Valley	..	..	112	..	....
119	June 21	116	Feb. 24	Homestake Mining..	118	117¾	118		320
113	Apr. 19	99	July 7	ILLINOIS CENT...	103½	101½	102	− 1⅝	1,100
35⅝	Apr. 26	16⅜	Jan. 2	Inspiration Copper††	33⅞	32	32	− ⅛	23,600
24⅜	Apr. 20	10⅝	Jan. 16	Inter.-Met. vot. t. c.	21	19½	19⅜	− ⅝	7,300
77⅛	June 22	49	Jan. 19	Inter.-Met. pf.....			76	..	....
21⅜	July 30	18⅞	July 10	Inter. Con. Corp'n...	21	19¾	19¾	− ½	3,000
76½	June 24	70	July 10	Inter. Con. Cor. pf..	73½	71⅞	71⅞	− 1⅛	3,900
18½	Aug. 13	5½	Mar. 31	Int. Agricultural....	18½	16	16	+ 2	5,900
33¼	Aug. 13	8	Mar. 15	Int. Agricultural pf.	33¼	29⅞	30	− ⅝	1,700
114	June 4	90	May 10	Int. Harv., N. J....	109½	105	106¼	− 1¼	6,550
117	Jan. 9	109¾	May 28	Int. Harv., N. J. pf.			110	..	....
80	Apr. 10	55	Feb. 20	Int. Harv. Corp....	70½	70	70	..	800
114	Jan. 14	90½	Mar. 6	Int. Harv. Corp. pf.			90¼		
12	Apr. 19	8	Jan. 6	International Paper.	10⅞	9	10¼	+ 1	6,300
43	Apr. 19	33	Feb. 24	International Paper pf...	30½	27½	33½	+ 2¼	2,100
10	Feb. 16	6	Feb. 4	Iowa Central	..	..	8⅝	..	....
18	Feb. 13	18	Feb. 13	Iowa Central pf.....	..	..	18	..	....
68⅛	May 5	55	Feb. 24	K. C., FT. S. & M.pf.	29⅝	24¾	28¼	+ ¼	42,500
29⅜	Aug. 12	20⅜	Feb. 24	Kan. City Southern..	60	56	58	+ 1¼	3,200
60½	Apr. 20	54⅞	Feb. 24	Kansas City So. pf.			88		
88	Apr. 26	77½	Feb. 20	Kayser (Julius) & Co	107	Jan.	13	Kayser(Julius)1st pf.	78	..	....
109	Apr. 19	107	Jan. 13	Keokuk & Des M....	*6½	Feb.	15	Keokuk & Des M....	..	..	....
123	Apr. 19	*6½	Feb. 15	Kings Co. E. L. & P..	122⅜	May	24	Kings Co. E. L. & P..	106	..	....
145	Aug. 7	90	Jan. 18	Kresge (S. S.) Co....	*61½	..	..	..	....
110	June 12	103¼	Feb. 15	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf	122⅜	..	..	..	....
56½	Aug. 9	28	Jan. 7	LACK. STEEL.....	145	145	145	..	100
106	Apr. 13	92⅞	Jan. 15	Laclede Gas	110	110	110	+ ⅛	300
9¾	Apr. 21	5	Jan. 5	Colorado Fuel & I...	56¼	53	53½	− 2	7,800
23¾	Apr. 22	19	May 27	Lake Erie & West....	102½	101¼	102	− 1	600
148	Aug. 11	122¼	Feb. 24	Lake Erie & W. pf...			6		
231	Apr. 22	207	Jan. 9	Lehigh Valley†	148	129¼	141½	− 3½	31,600
119½	Jan. 21	113⅜	Jan. 5	Liggett & Myers....	229	224½	229	+ 6½	400
39	Jan. 20	30	Jan. 11	Liggett & Myers pf.			119	..	....
31	Jan. 11	16	Feb. 17	Long Island†	33	31½	33	+ ¾	300
105⅛	Jan. 13	86	Feb. 20	Loose-Wiles Biscuit.	19	19	19	+ 1⅜	100
65	Mar. 11	60	June 15	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf			92½		
				Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.			60		

Range Year 1915 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
184	Mar. 8	165½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co....	176¼	175	176¼	+ 6¼	500
118	Jan. 19	112¼	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf.	..	..	114½	..	....
125½	Apr. 20	104½	July 8	Louis. & Nashville..	115¼	112	113⅝	− ⅝	1,300
82⅝	May 6	72⅜	Jan. 11	MACKAY COS.	..	..	..	..	....
68¾	Jan. 19	65	Feb. 25	Mackay Cos. pf.....	76½	76	76¼	+ ¼	425
2	Feb. 9	2	Feb. 9	Manhattan Beach....	68	66¾	68	+ 1¼	450
129	Apr. 23	125	June 23	Manhattan El. gtd..	..	..	2	..	....
60¼	Apr. 23	50	Jan. 28	Manhattan Shirt	127	127	127	+ ⅛	100
103⅜	June 10	101	Apr. 27	Manhattan Shirt pf.	..	..	51	..	....
58	Apr. 14	15¼	Jan. 6	Maxwell Motors.....	..	..	102	..	....
89	June 7	43¾	Jan. 2	Max. Motors 1st pf.	42½	31	41¾	+ 5¾	27,475
44	May 5	18	Jan. 6	Max. Motors 2d pf...	87⅝	83	87	+ 2¼	7,500
56	Mar. 3	35	July 12	May Dept. Stores....	36½	30½	35	+ 1¾	12,500
98½	Mar. 15	94⅞	Apr. 27	May Dept. Stores pf.	..	..	38	..	....
97	Apr. 27	51	Jan. 9	Mexican Petroleum.	96	96	96	+ ½	675
94	Apr. 26	67	Jan. 15	Mex. Petroleum pf...	87	77	81	+ 3	112,510
29¼	Apr. 26	17¼	Jan. 6	Miami Copper††....	82½	79	80	+ 2	1,200
*100	Feb. 8	*100	Feb. 8	Michigan Central...	26⅛	24½	24½	− 1⅝	4,575
15⅜	Feb. 15	10½	Jan. 11	Minn. & St. Louis..	..	..	*100	..	....
49	Jan. 15	23	Jan. 18	Minn. & St. L. pf...	16	15	15	..	880
124	Aug. 11	106	Jan. 4	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	37	37	37	..	340
132	Apr. 19	123	June 8	M., St.P. & S.S.M.pf.	124	117¼	120¼	+ 2⅜	2,619
75	Mar. 3	75	Mar. 3	M., St.P. & S.S.M.l.i.	132	127½	132	..	400
15	Apr. 19	5	July 16	Mo., Kan. & Texas..	..	..	75	..	....
40	Apr. 5	13¼	July 19	Mo., Kan. & Texas..	8⅝	7⅜	7⅜	− ⅝	4,945
18¼	Apr. 19	1¾	July 27	Missouri Pacific	19½	17½	17⅝	− 1⅞	1,400
55⅝	Apr. 23	42	Jan. 4	Montana Power	5	1⅞	1⅞	− ⅝	18,200
103	Apr. 15	99	Jan. 29	Montana Power Co..	49½	48	49¼	+ ¾	300
112½	Apr. 6	112	Apr. 16	Montgom. W.&Co.pf.	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	..	50
176½	Apr. 30	167½	Mar. 16	Morris & Essex†....	160	160	112	..	....
126	Jan. 27	120	June 23	NASH., C. & ST. L.	120	120	160	..	10
132	Jan. 22	116	Apr. 3	National Biscuit	122	121	120	− ½	100
126	Jan. 28	119	May 25	National Biscuit pf.	124	123⅞	122	+ 1	200
80½	Mar. 31	68	Mar. 25	Nat. Cloak & Suit..	71½	71	124	+ 1⅝	200
106⅛	Apr. 16	100¼	Mar. 27	Nat. C. & S. pf.....	105¼	105	71½	− 1½	300
29½	Aug. 13	9½	Jan. 4	Nat. Enamel. & S...	20½	22⅝	105¾	+ ⅝	275
90	July 27	79	Apr. 1	Nat. Enam. & S. pf.	88	87½	27⅞	+ 3⅞	49,530
70⅜	May 1	44	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead	68	63½	88	− ½	300
111	June 10	104⅜	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead pf.....	109	109	64	− 1½	14,835
23	Jan. 5	19	May 12	Nat. Ry. of M. 1st pf	..	..	109	− 1	200
7½	June 4	4¾	July 28	Nat. Ry. of M. 2d pf	..	..	19	..	....
16⅞

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ANACONDA OUTPUT LOWER.

Other Copper Companies Show a Gain in July Reports.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—Anaconda's copper output in July was 22,100,000 pounds, against 22,500,000 pounds in the same month last year, and 22,100,000 pounds in July, 1913.

Wolverine reports 421 tons of mineral produced in July and mining profits for the twelve months of $318,201. In the previous year the profits were $81,075.

Greene Cañanea's production for July is estimated at 3,000,000 pounds, and shipments at about 3,500,000 pounds.

The Old Dominion July output was 3,199,000 pounds, as compared with 2,744,000 pounds in June, and with 2,962,000 pounds in July of last year.

Unofficial reports of the latest mill test at New Arcadian are that more than forty pounds of mineral was shown per ton. Greatest interest is shown regarding possible developments on the 1,000-foot level, about to enter the lode.

Inspiration Copper Company is showing a saving of twenty-seven to twenty-eight pounds of copper per ton of ore, which is much better than was expected. This will means an increase in the output of 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 pounds of copper yearly over the original estimates, or a total of 125,000,000 pounds.

Ore shipped by the Calaveras Copper Company during July showed 7.7 per cent. copper.

Encouraging reports come this week from the South Lake, where extension work is being prosecuted on both the third and sixth levels. Promising lodes are found on both levels.

Mohawk produced 886 tons of mineral in July, against 842 tons in June. Quincy is preparing Shaft 7 for handling Hancock rock.

Champion is recovering forty-five pounds of copper from each ton of rock, while Baltic and Trimountain are getting thirty pounds or better. The July production of Copper Range Consolidated breaks all records with 5,200,000 pounds.

Church Celebrates Bicentenary.

MATTITUCK, L. I., Aug. 15.—The 200th anniversary of the founding of the First Presbyterian Church of Mattituck was commemorated at the church today, and will be celebrated further on Tuesday. There was a service of worship at 10:30 A. M., at which a sermon was preached by the pastor, the Rev. A. Lincoln Shear, and a setting of Kipling's "Recessional" was sung by Walter H. Smith of New York. At 10:30 o'clock on Tuesday morning a historical service will be held.

CUT PHONE RATES IN JERSEY

New Schedule Will Be Saving of $100,000 Annually to Subscribers.

The New York Telephone Company announced yesterday that on Sept. 1 it will put into effect a new schedule of rates for measured telephone service in New Jersey, which will benefit more than 20,000 subscribers. In its statement the telephone company said:

"The rate reductions called for by the revised schedule affect private branch exchange telephone service, individual line measured service where from 600 to 1,500 messages are used in a year, and all two-party line measured service. These reductions, together with certain cuts in local and interstate toll rates, will mean a total saving to telephone users of approximately $100,000 annually. During the last five years more than $700,000 has been saved annually for New Jersey telephone subscribers because of voluntary rate reductions made by the New York Telephone Company.

"The pending revised schedule is the result of a study of New Jersey telephone conditions which was made by the New York Telephone Company with the assistance and co-operation of the Engineer of the New Jersey Public Utilities Board, and is in line with the telephone company's policy of making reductions in its rates wherever it is practicable.

"The New Jersey territory affected by the new schedule includes the central office districts of Arlington, Bayonne, Harrison, Hoboken, Jersey City, Webster, Bergen, Market, Branch Brook, Waverly, Mulberry, Union, Bloomfield, Glen Ridge, Millitown, Montclair, New Brunswick, Orange, South Orange, Passaic, Paterson, Perth Amboy, South Amboy, Plainfield, Elizabeth, and Verona."

International Mercantile Marine Compa
(International Navigation Company)
REORGANIZATION

To the Holders of

Four and One-half Per Cent. Mortgage and Collateral Trust Gold Bo
and Certificates of Deposit of The New York Trust Company as Deposit
and its Agents, issued under the certain Deposit Agreement dated Octo
2, 1914;

First Mortgage Sinking Fund Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds
Certificates of Deposit of the Fidelity Trust Company as Depositary,
its Agents, issued under the certain Deposit Agreement, dated Novem
12, 1914:

Preferred Stock and Common Stock; and Stock Trust Certificates
stock of the

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY:

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned Committee, have prepar
and adopted a Plan and Agreement, dated August 3rd, 1915, for the Reo
ganization of the International Mercantile Marine Company, copies of whi
Plan and Agreement have been filed with the herinafter named Depos
taries and their Agents, from whom copies of said Plan and Agreement ma
be obtained.

In order to become parties to the said Plan and Agreement, holders
Certificates of Stock and Stock Trust Certificates and holders of Bonds, n
already deposited with the Committees, **must deposit their securities wit
the Depositaries or their Agents on or before September 15, 1915**, afte
which date no deposits will be received except in the entire discretion o
the Committee.

DEPOSITARIES AND THEIR AGENTS:

For Four and One-half Per Cent. Mortgage and Collateral Trust Gold Bonds.
- THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, Depositary, 26 Broad Street, New York City.
- LAND TITLE & TRUST CO., Agent, Philadelphia, Pa.
- GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO., Agent, 67 Lombard Street, London, England.

For First Mortgage Sinking Fund Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
- FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY, Depositary, Philadelphia, Pa.
- BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, Agent, 14 Wall Street, New York City.
- FIDELITY TITLE & TRUST CO., Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

For Preferred & Common Stock and Stock Trust Certificates.
- THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, Depositary, 26 Broad Street, New York City.
- FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY, Agent, Philadelphia, Pa.
- ADOLPH BOISSEVAIN & CO., Agent, Amsterdam, Holland.

DATED New York, August 3rd, 1915.

OTTO T. BANNARD, Chairman,
WILLIAM P. GEST,
Vice-Chairman,
FREDERICK H. SHIPMAN,
Vice-Chairman,
SIDNEY F. TYLER,
T. DE WITT CUYLER,
ALBERT H. WIGGIN,
SAMUEL F. HOUSTON,
L. G. MYERS,
CHARLES D. NORTON,
GEORGE S. BREWSTER,
BENJAMIN THAW,
HORNBLOWER, MILLER, POTTER & EARLE,
MORGAN, LEWIS & BOCKIUS, } Counsel.

ANDREW J. MILLER,
Vice-Chairman,
C. E. HAYDOCK, Secretary.
26 Broad Street, New York City.

T. HOMER ATHERTON, Assistant Secretary.
335 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

International Mercantile Marine Company
4½% Mortgage and Collateral Trust Gold Bonds,

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued by The New York Trust Company and its Agents, for Four and One-half Per Cent. Mortgage and Collateral Trust Gold Bonds of the International Mercantile Marine Company, deposited under Deposit Agreement, dated October 2nd, 1914:

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee constituted under the certain Deposit Agreement, dated October 2nd, 1914, has prepared and adopted a certain Plan and Agreement, dated August 3rd, 1915, for the reorganization of the International Mercantile Marine Company, and has caused copies of said Plan and Agreement to be lodged with The New York Trust Company, Depositary, and its Agents.

The Plan and Agreement provides that each and every Depositor, under said Deposit Agreement of October 2, 1914, will be conclusively presumed to have assented to said Plan and Agreement unless such Depositor, in accordance with the said Deposit Agreement, shall file with the Depositary, or one of its Agents, a written notice of his dissent therefrom, together with the Certificates of Deposit in respect of which such dissent is filed, on or before the tenth day after the publication of this notice as required by said Deposit Agreement. Each and every Depositor not so dissenting shall accordingly be conclusively presumed to have assented to said Plan and Agreement.

DATED, New York, August 3rd, 1915.

The New York Trust Company,
Depositary, 26 Broad Street,
New York City.

OTTO T. BANNARD,
Chairman,
ANDREW J. MILLER,
FREDERICK H. SHIPMAN,
SIDNEY F. TYLER,
ALBERT H. WIGGIN,
L. G. MYERS,
Committee.

Land Title & Trust Company, Agent,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., Agent,
67 Lombard Street,
London, England.

C. E. Haydock, Secretary,
26 Broad St., New York City.

International Navigation Company
First Mortgage Sinking Fund Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds

To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued by Fidelity Trust Company, Depositary, and its Agents, under Deposit Agreement dated November 12, 1914:

Notice is hereby given that the Bondholders' Protective Committee appointed by the deposit agreement, dated November 12, 1914, for the First Mortgage Sinking Fund Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the International Navigation Company (now International Mercantile Marine Company), have prepared and adopted a Plan and Agreement, dated August 3, 1915, for the reorganization of the International Mercantile Marine Company, copies of which have been filed with Fidelity Trust Company, of Philadelphia, Depositary, and with its agents, Bankers Trust Company, of New York, and Fidelity Title & Trust Company, of Pittsburgh.

All holders of Certificates of Deposit issued by the Depositary and its agents under said deposit agreement, are hereby notified that unless within three weeks from the date of the first insertion of this notice, they shall withdraw from the said deposit agreement in the manner and upon the conditions therein specified, they will be conclusively and finally deemed to have assented to the said Plan and Agreement or Reorganization and will be bound by all the terms and provisions thereof.

Dated, Philadelphia, August 3rd, 1915.

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY,
Depositary,
325 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY,
Agent for Depositary,
14 Wall St., New York.

FIDELITY TITLE & TRUST CO.,
Agent for Depositary,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

WILLIAM P. GEST, Chairman,
T. DE WITT CUYLER,
SAMUEL F. HOUSTON,
CHARLES D. NORTON,
GEORGE S. BREWSTER,
BENJAMIN THAW,
Committee.

T. HOMER ATHERTON, Secretary,
325 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bimonthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Aug. 14, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El. 1st 5s, '39	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	14	16
Do 6% pf.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	50	55
Alb. So. 5s, '39	1,400,000	2½	S	M. & S.	80	90
A.G.& E. ($50)	3,500,000	12	Q	Aug 2, 15	105	..
Do pf. ($50)	1,969,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	47	49
Am. L. & Tr. 1st 5s, '28	15,355,141	2½	Q	Aug 2, 15	320	325
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	108	110
Am. P. & Lt. 1st 5s, '37	8,205,400	1	Q	Jun 1, 15	60	62
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	July 1, 15	79	82
Am. Pub.Ut. Co. Pf.	2,995,000	¾	Q	July 1, 15	30	35
Do pf.	1,714,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	63	66
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, '39	7,000,000	..	..	.....	6	7½
Do. 1st pf. 7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	55	60
Do 6%pc.pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	15	19
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33	1,900,000	3	S	M. & N.	83	88
Ashev. L.&P. 1st s.f.5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	92	96
Au. & Syr.El. 1st rf.5s,'42	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	93
Au.-Alk. R.& El. s.f. mg. 5s, '35	3,284,000	2½	S	J. & D.	55	65
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40.	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	96
Bal. Co. Wat. El.5s,'46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91½	94
Bir. R., L. & P.C. 4½s,'54	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	87	89
B'f.C.1st5s,'32	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	..
Buf. G. El.5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100	102
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	100
Cal. El. G. pf	2,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	72	77
Cal. R. & P.	2,800,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 15	85	90
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 15	88	88½
Capital Tr. 1st 5s '47.	5,683,500	2½	S	J. & D.	106	107
Centl. Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92½	93
Chas. Con.R., G. & E.($50)	2,523,000	..	..	.....	45	50
Do 5s, '99.	1,762,000	2½	S	M. & S.	91	93
C.L.H.&P.5s.	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	100
C.R.1st5s,'31	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100	101
Colo. Power.	11,000,000	1¾	Q		17½	19
Do 7% pf.	425,000	1¾	Q	Jun 15,15	92	95
Do 5s, '53.	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85	87
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s, '36	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92
C. R., G. & E. pf.	831,600	1½	Q	July 1, 15	80	90
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	18,000,000	1	Q	Aug 2, 15	51	53
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	78	80
Com. Power 1st 5s, '24.	1,213,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	100
C.G.,E.L.&P. (Balt.) 4½s.	13,360,000	2½	S	J. & D.	87	87¾
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	2	S	Jul 15, 15	87	87½
Do 1st 5s,'33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	100¾
C. P. (Minn.) 1st rf. 5s,'36	12,936,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	93
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s '29.	7,179,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	91
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22.	3,421,480	2½	S	A. & O.	92	96
Dt. Ed. Co.	13,487,100	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 15	114	115½
East. P. & L. con. 5s, '18	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	96½
Ec.L.& P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94	98
El. Ed. D. pf	1,500,000	..	..	.....	60	65
El. B. & S. pf.	5,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	98½	100
Emp. District Elec. pf.	1,003,900	..	..	.....	60	70
Do 5s.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	72	76
Erv. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21.	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	88	91
Ev. G. & E.L. 1st 5s, '32.	1,230,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92	96
Ex. Sg. W. G. & E. 6s	297,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
Fed. L. & T. Do pf.	4,750,000	..	..	.....	16	19
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s.	2,500,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	56	62
G. Wn. Pow. 1st 5s, '46.	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94½	96
Harwood El. 5s, '30	22,138,000	2½	S	J. & J.	78	82
Int. R. of B. B. Div.5s,'31	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	..
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100½	102
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	100
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	..
Jack. & Sa. Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '23.	16,395,000	2	S	J. & J.	..	62
J. C., H. & P. 4s, '49	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	96
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30.	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	73½	74½
K. C., R. & L. Dopf	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	89	91
Dolst ref.5s	9,543,080	1¼	..	Mar 1, 11	20	23
K. C. B. L. 6s	9,407,500	2½	S	M. & N.	43	45
K. C. E.4s,'22	10,200,000	2	S	J. & J.	80	85
K. C.Met.S.R. cn. 1st 5s, '13	2,500,000	2	S	J. & J.	68	73
K. C. & W. 1st 5s, '26.	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	93
K. G. & E. pf	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	90
Do 5s of '22	1,500,000	1½	S	July 1, 15	95	98
L., R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s,'33	3,210,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	96
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '39.	2,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	99½	..
Lincoln Gas & Elec.	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92½	96
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref. 5s,'21	2,250,000	..	..	.....	10	20
Do. ext. 1st & ref. 5s.	547,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102¾	..
Mobile Elect. 1st 5s, '46.	824,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	97
Mobile E. pf.	1,696,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	90½
Musk's G. & E. pf.	852,500	1½	Q	Aug 15,15	88	91
Do. 1st & ref 5s, '26.	1,488,500	1½	Q	Jun 1, 15	85	90
Nashville R. & Lt. pf.	1,035,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	95
Do. con.5s,'53	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Jun 30,15	59	62
Do ref.5s,'58	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48.	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	75	80
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31.	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	76	78
N. O. L. & P. Do pf.	4,745,000	3	S	J. & J.	83	88
Do 5s.	4,585,000	2	S	J. & J.	10	13
N. St. Power	2,400,000	2½	S	Jul 15, 15	47	52
Do pf.	5,975,000	1¾	Q		28	29½
N.T.Tr.5s,'35.	3,386,700	2½	S	Jul 15,15	84	86
N. Y. West'r LGM4s,2004	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Okl Ry.5s,'41	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	78	80
O. & C.B.R. & B. 1st 5s,'28	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	87½
Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28.	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	96
O. & C.B.R.& B. 1st 5s,'28	1,389,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	..
Ont. Power.	10,000,000	1¼	Q	Jun 1, 15	60	63
Do 1st 5s,'43	9,783,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92¼	93¾
Do ds. 6s,'21	2,935,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93¾	94½
O.E.Ry.5s,'33.	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97
Ozark P.&W. Port.(Ore.)R. 1st mtg.5s,'30	1,500,000	..	..	.....	15	20
P.G.El.5s,'35.	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	95
Pub. S. C.cfs	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Rep. R. & L.	20,047,770	3	S	M. & N.	102	104
Do pf.	6,206,000	..	..	.....	..	12
Roch. R & L. 5s, '54, tax ex. N. Y.	5,191,400	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	..	48
Rock. L. & P. 5s, '28.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	650,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	97
St.Jo.(Mo.)R. L., Val. Tr. 5s, '37.	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	87	90
Scrn. Val. Tr. 5s, '20.	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	96
Salt. L.&Ogd. 1st 5s, '34.	715,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	..
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39.	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	96
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '22.	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93½	96
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '28.	106,000	3	S	J. & D.	93½	96
Scrant. Elect. 5s, '32	1,588,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94½	97
Scrn. Ry($50)	1,100,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
Do pf. ($50)	1,060,200	1¼	S	J. & J.	60	64
Scran.E.5s,'37	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	62½	70
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29.	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94½	97
Seattle L'ting 5s, '49	4,525,500	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	90	92½
Sierra & S.F. Pr.1st5s,'49	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	82	85½
So. Cal. Ed. Do pf.	10,400,000	1½	Q	Aug 15, 15	70	72
Do gen.5s,'39	4,000,000	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	92	94
S.W.P.& L.pf	12,309,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
So. Pwr.5s,'30	1,565,000	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 15	99	100
Stan. G. & E. ($50).	6,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	100
Do pf. ($50).	9,343,150	3	Q	Jul 1, 15	$4½	$6
Stp. W. L. & P. 1st 4s,'31	11,784,950	1†	Q	Jun 15,15	$23	$24½
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	78	81
	6,479,490	2½	S	J. & J.	78	..

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Aug. 14, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
Tampa El.1st 5s, '30.	846,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	100
Tenn. R., L. & P.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Do pf.	10,250,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	4	6
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37.	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	21	26
Un. El.L.& P. (Bal.)4½s,'29	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	92
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49.	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	91	93
U. L. & Rys. Do 1st pf.	6,899,300	..	..	.....	82	82½
Do 2d pf.	7,713,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	37	40
Utica & M.Y. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,108,700	¾	Q	July 1, 15	67	70
Utica El. L.& P. Co. 1st 5s, '57.	2,268,000	2½	S	M. & S.	65	70
Utah Sec.Cor. Do 6s, '22.	27,500,000	..	..	.....	89	93
Wash.R.& E. Do 1st pf.	16,927,000	3	S	M. & S.	12	15
Wilss, EW.Co Do pf.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	J. & J. O.	78½	79½
Do cn. 4s, '51	8,500,000	1¼	Q	Jun 1, 15	88½	90
West'n Pow. Co 6% cm.pf	11,642,350	2	S	J. & D.	82½	83½
Wheeling Tr. Co. pf.	14,670,000	..	..	.....	81	81¾
Wis. Ed'n Co	7,080,000	..	..	.....	14	15
Do db. 6s,'24	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	95
	215,000 sh	1.75	S	Jun 1, 15	$43	$46
	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	93	95

*Ex dividend. †In scrip. ‡Also 2% in common stock.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

Aub. G. 1st 5s	$300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	100
Bay City Gas 1st 5s, '20.	375,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	100
Cat. Pr. & C. Co. 5s, '27.	1,384,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100¼	101½
Cities Serv.	14,718,380	½	..	July 1, 14	44	47
Do pf.	26,168,428	½	..	July 1, 14	51¼	53½
C. G. of N. J. 1st cn.5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	98
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Do db.5s,'30.	1,240,000	2½	S	J. & J.	80	85
Day. Gas 5s.	1,300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	80	85
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s.	5,889,900	2½	S	M. & S.	96	98
Houston Gas 1st 5s, '20.	961,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90½	93
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	M. & S.	97	100
Jack. Gas 1st 5s, '97.	350,000	2½	S	J. & J.	125	130
Ka'mazoo G. 1st 5s, '20.	400,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	99
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	.....	94	98
Do 1st 6s,'16	1,800,000	3	S	J. & J.	97	100
Do 2d 6s,'18	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	95
Kings Co. Lt 1st 5s, tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	95
N. Am. 5s,'48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98¼	100
N. Y. & Q. C. 1st 5s, '34.	840,000	2½	S	Mar 1, 15	92	96
Okla G. & E. 5s, '29.	2,563,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92	95
Pac. G. & E.	32,109,300	½	..	Apr 15,15	43½	44½
Old pf.	9,621,300	1½	Q	Aug 16,15	84½	86
New pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 16,15	84	85
Plainfield U. Wat. 5s, '31	550,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100	103
Port. G. & C. 5s, '40.	5,388,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '32.	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	99½
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23.	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103¼
Do deb. 5s.	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101¾	102
S'b'k Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102½	103½
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Wash.G. ($20)	2,600,000	6	Q	Aug 2, 15	71¾	72
Wash'ton G. 5s, '60.	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	105	105½

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Aetna Explo. Do pf.	$4,800,000 / 2,800,000	1¾	Q	Apr 26,15	146 / 79	152 / 84
Am. B. Note Co. ($50)	4,495,738	1	Q	Aug 16,15	35	39
Do pf. ($50)	4,495,700	1½	Q	July 1, 15	47½	49½
Am. Brass.	15,000,000	a2½	Q	Aug 2, 15	176	182
Am. Chicle.	8,000,000	1½	Q	Jul 20, 15	110	115
Do pf.	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	86	90
Am. Dist.Tel. Co. of N. J.	9,965,351	1	..	.....	..	..
Am. Graph'e Do. pf.	2,627,550	1¾	Q	Apr 29,15	62	66
Atlas Powder	2,096,630	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	70	72
Bab. & Wil'x	3,000,000	1¾	Q	Aug 16,15	82	84
Bliss, EW.Co	15,000,000	1¾	Q	Jun 10,15	210	215
Do pf.	1,500,000	2½	Q	J.A.J.O	95	97½
Bord. C. M. Do pf.	1,500,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	340	360
Braden Cop.	21,264,400	4	Q	Jun 15,15	129	140
Bush Term.	6,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 15,15	109	112
Can. C. & Fy	5,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	70	75
Can. Explos. Do pf.	3,975,000 / 3,404,300	1	S	J. & J.	70 / 109	75 / 116
Celluloid	4,650,000	1¾	Q	Jun 30,15	290	315
Childs	5,925,000

INDIA OFFERS BIG CHANCE FOR TRADE

Government Book Tells of Opportunities Existing There for American Exporters.

Impressed with the importance to American manufacturers and exporters of the East Indian markets, the Department of Commerce conducted an exhaustive investigation of them, the results of which are summarized in "British India," a volume of 640 pages, issued last week. The publication also deals with the industrial and commercial features of Ceylon, Afghanistan, and Tibet. In a letter of transmittal to Secretary William C. Redfield, Dr. E. E. Pratt, Chief of the bureau, outlines briefly the objects sought in making the investigation, and embodying it in convenient form for American exporters.

"In order that American business men may enter foreign trade preparedly," says the letter, "it is highly advisable that each field be studied, not simply in one or two phases, but in all its aspects. In this monograph on India an attempt is made, therefore, to present comprehensively the facts that should be known by Americans entering the markets there. The value of American products consumed annually in India is less than 4 cents per capita. It is not anticipated that our trade there can be increased to $10 per capita, which is the rate of our sales in Australia, but a very small per capita increase in the consumption of American merchandise by the 315,000,000 people of India would add considerably to our exports."

Dr. Pratt expresses the hope that the handbook will enable domestic manufacturers and exporters to obtain a comprehensive idea of the commercial features of India and countries contiguous to it, and thus appropriately and intelligently to make larger use of opportunities for increased trade. Officials interested in promoting foreign trade said yesterday that the American business community had not in the past given adequate consideration to the almost limitless potentialities of the Indian markets. It is held, in the first place, that the upset caused by the European war is so widespread that American merchants have an extraordinary opportunity to seize advantages in a trade way never offered before. Not only are Germany and Austria-Hungary eliminated at the present time from the Indian markets, but their trade, in the opinion of Government experts, is likely to be a negligible factor for many years after the close of the present conflict.

That there are many encouraging features connected with a larger expansion of American trade in India and the adjacent territory is evident from a perusal of the publication in question. The Empire of British India, for example, is one of the few large countries of the world where there is an "open door" for the trade of all countries. There are no discriminating tariff duties against products of the United States or other countries, such comparatively small tariff duties as are levied being for revenue purposes only. It is pointed out that although British India is under the control of the British Government, commercially it is a country of equal opportunity for all the nations of the world.

While unquestionably the most valuable commercial asset of the British people, a feature of British policy in promoting India's well-being has been to allow all countries the same advantages of trade that are possessed by the United Kingdom itself. According to Henry D. Baker, now Commercial Attaché at Petrograd, who conducted the investigation, trade opportunities are freer to American firms in British India than they are in such self-governing British countries as Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, which, in their tariffs, give special trade preferences to the mother country.

It is noted that during the official year 1913-14 British India purchased from the United Kingdom goods to the value of $381,475,000, and from the rest of the British Empire merchandise worth $34,012,000. Germany came next to the United Kingdom as a seller to India, while Austrian-Hungarian imports were only about $2,000,000 below those of the United States, which amounted to $15,544,000. France, in the year referred to, sent merchandise to India valued at $8,730,000. The total of all imports into British India for the year amounted to $594,521,000.

The main thing to be considered about East Indian trade, as revealed by the investigation, is that with most articles purchased by the masses of the people it is a question of not how good, but how cheap. While the foreign purchases of the 315,000,000 persons in India are very small, averaging but $1.91 a year each, their purchases in the aggregate are enormous. There are nearly 1,000,000 people in the empire whose standards of living are substantially higher than those of the poor natives and who buy more foreign goods. Among these can be included the European and American population, consisting of merchants, missionaries, persons connected with the civil administration, members of the British Army, Indian princes, nobility, large landowners and other classes.

It is characteristic of the market in India, according to the document in question, that merchants there make comparatively little effort to promote the sale of their goods. They expect that to be done for them by the manufacturers, and if the manufacturer does not do it they are likely soon to lose interest in his goods. Most commercial travelers in India notice that it is not so difficult to secure moderate orders when they make their first visit, as long as price conditions are not too difficult, but when they make their second visit they find it very hard to get the orders repeated unless, in the meantime, some effort has been made to create a demand by advertising, and if no advertising has been done a lot of unsold goods purchased at the time of the previous visit will be pointed out as a reason why it is unnecessary to renew the order.

The handbook points out also that for cheap goods suitable for sale among the great masses of the people, pictorial advertising has exceptional value, as in India it is doubtful if 5 per cent. of the adult population can read or write. Because of this it says that goods intended for popular sale ought to be labeled or marked with some distinctive pictures which could be easily remembered. For instance, cotton piece goods are distinguished by labels in which Indian deities, tigers or other animals, dancing girls, &c., are displayed in attractive colors. Of the two brands of American kerosene best known in India one is called the Elephant brand and the other the Monkey brand.

Jeffersonian Alliance Acts.

The Jeffersonian Alliance, through its Chairman, John J. Hopper, has sent to the Constitutional Convention a letter requesting that these amendments be made: "Proportional representation, preferential voting, home rule for cities, reapportionment based on citizen population only, a budget and power to enforce it, the short ballot, the referendum and conservation of natural resources for the public benefit."

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..5:10|Sun sets..6:58|Moon sets..9:32

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	11:23	11:42	5:03	5:46
Governors Island	11:30	11:44	5:37	6:13
Hell Gate	1:20	1:34	7:17	7:53

Arrived—Sunday, Aug. 15.

SS Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Aug. 4.
SS New York, Liverpool, Aug. 7.
SS Mexico, Havana, Aug. 10.
SS Strathtay, Lisbon, July 28.
SS Tuscan Prince, Boston, Aug. 14.
SS Austrian Prince, Brest, July 31.
SS Pascal, Manchester, July 31.
SS Hanivan, Havre, July 30.
SS Caloria, Tuxpam, Aug. 6.
SS Falkland, Newport, July 31.
SS Tempus, Buenos Aires, July 14.
SS Liguria, Gibraltar, July 31.
SS El Dia, New Orleans, Aug. 10.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah, Aug. 12.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville, Aug. 12.
SS El Mar, Boston, Aug. 14.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Orduna	Liverpool	Aug. 7
Thessaloniki	Gibraltar	July 26
Cressington Court	Bordeaux	July 28
Vitalia	Rotterdam	July 27
Coya	Cristobal	Aug. 5
Auchendale	London	July 30
Saxon Monarch	London	Aug. 2
Gregory	Para	Aug. 3
Hermine	Bordeaux	Aug. 1
Newguay	Liverpool	Aug.
Skulda	Turks Island	Aug. 10
Florida	Tampico	Aug. 7
Tampico	Balboa	Aug. 6
Stampalia	Palermo	Aug. 5
Askehall	Havre	Aug. 1
P. der Nederlanden	Curacao	Aug. 2
Coamo	San Juan	Aug. 11
Calamares	Colon	Aug. 9
Yaquez	San Juan	Aug. 11
Spireio	Liverpool	Aug. 4
Momus	New Orleans	Aug. 14
Bermudian	Bermuda	Aug. 14
El Mundo	Galveston	Aug. 10

DUE TOMORROW.

Touraine	Bordeaux	Aug. 8
United States	Christians'd	Aug. 4
Auchencrag	London	Aug. 7
Ardgowan	London	Aug. 7
Dunsborg	Bristol	Aug. 2
Havana	Havana	Aug. 14
Apache	Jacksonville	Aug. 14
Huron	Tampa	Aug. 13
City of Savannah	Savannah	Aug. 15

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Rappahannock	Bordeaux	Aug. 5
Taunton	Sama	Aug. 12
Saramacca	Jamaica	Aug. 13
Munwood	Matanzas	Aug. 13
El Norte	Galveston	Aug. 12
Medina	Galveston	Aug. 12

DUE THURSDAY.

St. George	Glasgow	Aug. 7
St. Leonard	Bordeaux	Aug. 5
S. K. Venizelos	Marseilles	July 30
Baron Cawdor	Marseilles	July 29
Palacine	Brixhan	Aug. 8
Palermo	Genoa	Aug. 5
Carrillo	Colon	Aug. 12
Walton Hall	London	Aug. 6
Antilles	New Orleans	Aug. 14

DUE FRIDAY.

Cymric	Liverpool	Aug. 11
Philadelphia	Curacao	Aug. 11
Achilles	Marseilles	Aug. 6
Gloughton	London	Aug. 7
Chicago City	Swansea	Aug. 7
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Aug. 17
Colon	Colon	Aug. 14
El Cid	Galveston	Aug. 14
Arapahoe	Key West	Aug. 17
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Aug. 17

DUE SATURDAY.

Philadelphia	Liverpool	Aug. 15
Lutetian	Gibraltar	Aug. 8
Huronian	London	Aug. 7
Rotterdam	Avonmouth	Aug. 10
New York	Rotterdam	Aug. 6
Oregonian	Pernambuco	Aug. 1

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Texan, San Francisco.	———	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Mimu, Maçoris	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Maraval, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
El Occidente, Galveston	———	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Quebra, Liverpool	———	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Baltic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Czaritza, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Zulia, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Zacapa, Jamaica	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Paloma, Cardenas	———	12:00 M.
Momus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

San Guglielmo, Naples	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cragina, Argentina	6:00 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Allianca, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Bayamon, San Juan	———	12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
El Mundo, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Pinar del Rio, Tampico	———	12:00 M.
Mariana, Santiago	———	3:00 P.M.
Huronian, London	———	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stampalia, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Touraine, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Vaubin, Barbados	8:00 A.M.	11:30 A.M.
Calamares, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Fugersand, Guiana	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Saramacca, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, S. Domingo	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Rio de Janeiro, Santos	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Orduna, Liverpool	———	10:00 A.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Medina, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
El Norte, Galveston	———	12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., AUG. 15.

SS Larimer and Connemaugh, Sabine to New York, was 10 miles E. of Sabine Bar at noon.
SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 186 miles S. E. of Mississippi Bar at noon.
SS Huron, Mobile to New York, was 75 miles S. of Jupiter at 7 P. M.
SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 210 miles S. at noon.
SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 20 miles W. of Sand Key at noon.
SS Coamo, San Juan to New York, was 151 miles S. at noon.
SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 181 miles S. at noon.
SS California, Baltimore to New York, was 22 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Perfection, Sabine to New York, was 84 miles S. W. of Hatteras at noon.
SS City of Savannah, Savannah to New York, was 15 miles S. W. of Hatteras at 7 P. M.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 500 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Rio, Galveston to New York, was 203 miles S. E. of Galveston Bar at noon.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 21, SS New York.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Aug. 21, SS Touraine.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Sept. 9, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 12 M. Aug. 18, SS Thessaloniki.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. Aug. 30, SS Bassam.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 18, SS Zuiderdyk, and at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 21, SS Rotterdam.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 18, SS Zuiderdyk.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Aug. 28, SS United States.
Italy—Close at 8:30 A. M. Aug. 19, SS San Guglielmo, and at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 21, SS Stampalia.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii (via Seattle)—Hilonian.....Aug. 16
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, and China (via San Francisco)—Nippon Maru.....Aug. 16
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Mongolia.....Aug. 20
Hawaii (via Tacoma)—Kentuckian....Aug. 21
Japan, Corea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Tacoma Maru.Aug. 22
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West.) New Zealand, (specially addressed) (via San Francisco)—Ventura .....Aug. 26

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, July 16; Sydney, July 17; Auckland, July 21, and Wellington, July 22—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Maitai, were dispatched east on Aug. 13, and are due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, Aug. 17.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The tropical storm, so far as can be determined from radio reports, is central tonight over the Middle Gulf of Mexico, with a northwest movement. Northeast storm warnings were ordered Sunday morning on the Gulf Coast from Apalachicola to New Orleans, and hurricane warnings at 5 P. M. from New Orleans to Brownsville, Pensacola, Fla., reported a high surf at 8 P. M., and Galveston a heavy and increasing southeast sea swell. At the mouth of the Mississippi River the wind was blowing from the northeast at the rate of thirty-six miles an hour. The highest wind velocity reported during Sunday was seventy-four miles an hour from the east over the East Central Gulf of Mexico. If the present rate of movement is maintained the storm should reach the Louisiana or Texas Coast Monday. There were thunder showers in the Atlantic and Gulf States, the Rocky Mountain region, the extreme Southwest, the lake region, and locally in the plains States.

There will be showers Monday and Tuesday in the South Atlantic and Gulf States and probably on Tuesday in Tennessee. To the northward and eastward the weather will be generally fair Monday and Tuesday except in the upper lake region, where local thunder showers are probable Monday. It will be somewhat cooler in the West Gulf States.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Southern New England—Fair Monday and Tuesday.

Northern New England—Showers Monday; Tuesday fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	70	73	4 P. M.	81	77
6 A. M.	70	72	6 P. M.	80	76
9 A. M.	74	75	9 P. M.	77	74
12 M.	80	76	11 P. M.	73	73

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 75; for the corresponding date last year it was 76; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 72.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 74; at 8 P. M. it was 76. Maximum temperature, 79 degrees at 3:30 P. M.; minimum, 71 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity, 86 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 76 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.06 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.00 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
1:12—480-482 Tremont Av.; Dr. Becker and Dr. Walter	Slight
2:15—Canal and Forsyth St.; Wm. P. Severs	Slight
10:15—20 Mangin St., Rose Babel	Slight
10:20—64 E. 10 St.; David Flair	Slight
10:40—Claremont Parkway and Webster Av., (auto;) Standard Oil	Slight
P. M.	
12:05—589 E. 188 St.; E. Cazer	Slight
2:15—315 W. 45 St.; J. Riordan	Slight
2:35—201 E. 96 St.; Israel Greenberg	Slight
2:55—611-613 W. 143 St.; Helen Hackling	Slight
3:15—1,104 Brook Av.; Perfect Carpet Cleaning Co.	None
8:35—Front of 2,874 Park Av., (auto;) Nicholas P. Trillo	Slight
9:00—79 W. 131 St.; Abe Schofsky	Slight
9:10—176 Stanton St.; B. Skulsky	Slight
9:15—5,189 B'way; W. A. Ross	Slight
10:00—764 3 Av.; David Heartsliver	Slight
11:50—407 E. 137 St.; Louis Walters	Slight

Take Your Guests

No better way to entertain your out-of-town guests than with a trip up the Hudson on one of the luxurious Day Line Flyers. There's a wonderful variety of one-day outings at your command.

ALL SERVICE DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.
Music. Restaurant. Direct rail connections. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted.

Leave Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; West 42d St., 9:00 A. M.; West 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany.

Also Desbrosses St., 9:40; W. 42d St., 10; W. 129th St., 10:20; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

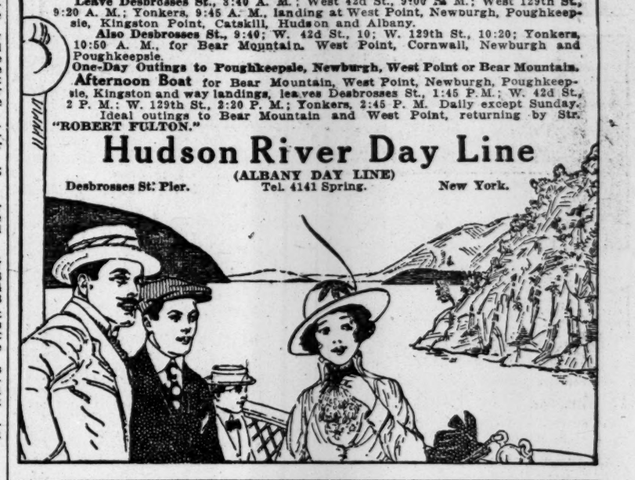
One-Day Outings to Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, West Point or Bear Mountain.

Afternoon Boat for Bear Mountain, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday.

Ideal outings to Bear Mountain and West Point, returning by Str. "ROBERT FULTON."

Hudson River Day Line

(ALBANY DAY LINE)
Desbrosses St. Pier. Tel. 4141 Spring. New York.



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Large American Trans-Atlantic Liners
"FINLAND" AND "KROONLAND"
22,000 Tons Displacement, 580 Feet Long

From New York: AUG. 26 10 A. M. — Sept. 16 — Oct. 12
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Highest Standard Trans-Atlantic Cuisine and Service
Deck Swimming Pools — Professional Orchestras

NEW YORK TO PANAMA CANAL
$75 up — FIRST CABIN — $125 up
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INCLUDING MEALS AND BERTH.
NEW YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO

Also California Combination Tickets—One Way Water, Other Way Rail.
Attractive Routes—Liberal Stopovers—Side Trips
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SEARCHLIGHT ROUTE

NEW YORK—ALBANY—TROY and the NORTH.
Daily, including Sunday.
Capital City Line—Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., 5:30 P. M., W. 132d St., 6:00 P. M. Leave Troy 6:00 P. M., Albany 8:00 P. M. Fare $1.00.
New Night Express—Pier 32, N. R., 9:00 P. M., West 132d St., 10:00 P. M. Leave Troy (except Sunday) 9:00 P. M., Albany, daily, including Sunday, 11:00 P. M. Fare $2 one way, $3.50 round trip.
People's Line—Pier 32, N. R., 6:00 P. M., W. 132d St., 6:30 P. M. Leave Albany, 8:00 P. M. Fare $2.00 one way, $3.50 round trip.
Sunday morning boat for Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point and Albany, leaves Pier 32, N. R., 9:30 A. M., W. 132d St., 10:00 A. M. Leaves Albany, 10:00 A. M.
Tel. Spring 8400, day or night.
Largest River Steamships in the world.

"The World's Pleasure Grounds"
GLEN ISLANDS
Every seaside amusement; fine bathing, boating and fishing; Bayne's band concerts; "The Zoo"; restaurant; plants and flowers; clambake dinner and a la carte; dancing; "Klein Deutschland"; The Dairy. Steamers leave Battery 9.45, 11.15 A.M., 3.30, 5.30 P.M. Each 34th St. half hour later. Extra Boats Sundays. Round Trip 50c.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED.
BOSTON $2.80
Via Boat and Rail. ROUND TRIP $5.40.
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.75
ROUND TRIP $3.30.
COLONIAL LINE
First-class service, catering to the best people. Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. All Outside Rooms, $1.00 to $3.00. Wireless equipment. Uptown Office, Broadway and 23d St. Phone Spring 9401.

CATSKILL EVENING LINES
Splendid Strs. lv. Pier 43, N. R. (ft. Christopher St.), 6:30 P. M.; Yonkers, 7:30 P. M. (Daily except Sunday). For Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie and way landings. Direct connection for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Falls, Tannersville, and all points in the Catskill Mountains.
SATURDAY SPECIAL, to Malden ($1.00), Catskill and Hudson. FARE, $1.25. Lv. Pier 43, N. R., 1 P. M.; Yonkers, 1:45 P. M.
REDUCED FARE TO MALDEN $1.00 IN EACH DIRECTION
SPECIAL REDUCED RATES for AUTOMOBILES. Send for AUTO TOUR BOOK or phone 1097 Spring.

Delightful Afternoon Trip
to Bear Mountain Park or WEST POINT
Str. "Albany" Returning on Swift
Str. "Robert Fulton"
Leave Desbrosses St. Daily except Sunday, 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. $1 round trip. 1½ hours at Bear Mountain or ample time at West Point to drive around the Post. Orchestra. Restaurant.
Best Trip for Saturday Afternoon.

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $4.00
Lv. PIER 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., Daily at 5:30 P. M. Music.
Providence Line: Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., week days only, 6:00 P. M.
New London (Norwich) Line. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M.
New Bedford Line: Strs. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, at 6:00 P. M.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.55 BOSTON $2.75
Via Boat and Trolley, $2.25.
Worcester, $3.60; Providence direct, $1.50.
STATEROOMS, $1.00, $1.50 AND $2.00.
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M. From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 23d St.
Write for illustrated Folder.

MUDSON RIVER BY NIGHT
MANHATTAN LINE
$1.00 TO ALBANY
Dining Room Service a la Carte.
THROUGH TICKETS AND BAGGAGE CHECKED TO ALL POINTS.
Autos and Horses at Low Rates.
Steamers Lv. daily, Pier 39, North River, foot West Houston St., 5:30 P. M.; West 129th St., 6 P. M. Telephone 9236 Spring.

HERE'S A COOL TRIP!
Low Fares to All Points SOUTH.
OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., 501 5th Av., N. Y.

TO NORTH JERSEY COAST RESORTS
Sandy Hook Route. New Jersey Central.

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All-the-Way-by-Water

5 o'clock every day to
BOSTON
Finest Equipped Steamships in the Coastwise Service
METROPOLITAN LINE
Express Twin-Screw Steel Steamships Massachusetts and Bunker Hill leave Pier 15, N. R., foot of Murray St., every day 5 P. M. Due Boston about 8 A. M. Same service returning. Unsurpassed facilities for expeditious handling of Automobiles, Horses, and Freight—Express Service.
MAIN DECK DINING ROOMS EXCELLENT SERVICE
FARE, $4.00
Inside Rooms with Electric Fans, $1.00. Outside Rooms, $2.00.

To PORTLAND
MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE
Steamships North Land and North Star. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot Warren St., Tues., Thurs., and Sat., 5 P. M.; also Mon., 10:30 A. M. A delightful 300-Mile 22-Hour Trip to Portland, the CITY BEAUTIFUL.

East of Boston
Turbine-driven steel steamships from Boston to Bangor and Penobscot Bay and River Points; also to Portland and St. John, N. B. Fifteen Steamship Lines; connecting New York and Boston with the principal cities and Summer resorts along the coast and in the interior of Maine, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.
Through Tickets to All Points. Baggage Checked Through
FARES LOWER THAN BY RAIL
Tickets and information at Piers, also all Tourist and New York Transfer Co. Offices, or address Passenger Traffic Department, Pier 19, N. R., New York.

S. S. "MANDALAY"
Moonlight Sail Up-the-Hudson Every Evening.
Leaving Battery 7:30 P. M., West 131st St. 8:30 P. M. DANCING FREE.
DAY TRIPS Week Days and Sundays
To ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS
New Route to Jersey Coast Resorts.
25 Cts. EACH WAY
Lvs. W. 131st St. 9:30 A. M.
" Battery Pier 10:30 A. M.
" Atlantic Highlands 5 PM
Ret. to Battery only 7 P. M.
EXTRA TRIP Saturday Afternoons. Leave Battery 2 P. M.
Tels.: Pier, Morn. 4899 Broad 179-3263.

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BEAR MOUNTAIN
HIGHLAND LAKE
45 MILES
UP THE BEAUTIFUL HUDSON
Str. "Highlander" Dancing Reg. Dinner 50c
Weekdays & Sundays Lvs. Battery 9.15, W. 23d St. 9:45, Yonkers 10:45 A. M.
Str. Mary Powell | Str. Newburgh
Weekdays Only | Sund'ys & Hold's
Lve W. 42d St. 10.20, W. 129th St. 10.40 A. M.
Round Trip, Daily, 50c Children, 25c. Sundays & Holidays, 75c. Children, 50c.
McALLISTER ST'B'T CO. Tel. Broad 932
& Mary Powell St'b't Co. Tel. Spring 4141

CONEY ISLAND ROCKAWAY BEACH
STRS. ROSEDALE & CIMBRIA today leave West 129th St., 9:30; West 23d St., 10:15; Battery, 10:45; Coney Island, 6; Rockaway, 5. Excursion tickets, 50c.

HARTFORD LINE
From New Pier 20, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily except Sunday, at 5 p. m. for Connecticut River landings. Write for Summer folder.

Sight-Seeing Yachts
Lve. Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 3373
To Sandy Hook and the Ocean, 1:30 P. M.

CUNARD
Established 1840
EUROPE via LIVERPOOL
Orduna.....Sat., Aug. 21, 10 A.M.
*Tuscania....Fri., Aug. 27, 5 P.M.
Saxonia.....Sat., Sept. 4, 10 A.M.
*Cameronia...Fri., Sept. 10, 5 P.M.
Orduna.....Sat., Sept. 18, 10 A.M.
*Tuscania....Fri., Sept. 24, 5 P.M.
Saxonia..... Sat., Oct. 2, 10 A.M.
*EN ROUTE TO GLASGOW.
ROUND THE WORLD TOURS
Through bookings to all principal Ports of the World.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

Vacations at Sea
5 to 21 days
$32 TO $80
including meals and sleeping accommodations aboard steamer. Illustrated literature and full information from Clyde-Mallory Lines Pier 36, North River, New York. City Ticket Offices: 290 & 958 Broadway.

American Line
AMERICAN STEAMERS
Under the American Flag
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 62, N. R., Noon
New York..Aug. 21 | Philadelphia..Aug. 28

White Star Line
N. Y.—Liverpool. Pier 60, N. R., Noon
Baltic.....Aug. 18 | †Cymric....Aug. 27
†Cabin and 3rd class passengers only.
Azores—Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa.
Cretic, September 9, 10 A. M.
Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 9000 Rector.

RUSSIAN AMERICAN LINE

Only direct line to RUSSIA
S. S. Czaritza, Aug. 18
S. S. Czar, Aug. 29
S. S. Dwinsk, Sept. 9
1st Class, $90; 2d, $65
Daily through service to Petrograd, Moscow, etc.
Regular 11 Days' Service to Archangel.
A. E. JOHNSON & CO., Agts., 37 B'way, N. Y.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
POSTAL SERVICE
Sailings for BORDEAUX
LA TOURAINE . Aug. 21, 3 P. M.
ESPAGNE . . Sept. 4, 3 P. M.
CHICAGO . . Sept. 11, 3 P. M.
ROCHAMBEAU . Sept. 18, 3 P. M.
FOR INFORMATION APPLY
COMPANY'S OFFICE 19 State St., N. Y. Phone Broad 4900.

ANCHOR LINE
Royal Mail Twin-Screw Geared Turbines
NEW YORK to GLASGOW
TUSCANIA
Friday, August 27th, 5 P. M.
Calling at Liverpool.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

TO FRANCE BY
LLOYD ITALIANO
CASERTA, SEPT. 18 | TAORMINA, SEPT. 29
TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS.
Under Italian Flag. Rates, $65 & $90 up.
C. B. RICHARD & CO., 31 B'way, N. Y.

FABRE LINES to PARIS
VIA NAPLES AND MARSEILLES
SANT' ANNA, Sept. 7 | PATRIA (new), Sept. 23
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First-Class Tickets
NEW YORK to CALIFORNIA
and return, choice of several routes, $94.30.
FRANK TOURIST CO.,
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"NIAGARA TO THE SEA" by Canada S. S. Lines, Ltd., 182 Victoria Sq., Montreal.

12-Day, All-Expense Northern Cruise $60. Booklet free Red Cross Line, New York.

RAILROADS.

N. J. CENTRAL POPULAR OUTINGS. Sundays, Holidays. See ads. or agents.

International Steam Pump Company
REORGANIZATION

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit of Guaranty Trust Company of New York issued under the Deposit Agreement dated August 26, 1914, for First Lien Twenty-Year Five Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of International Steam Pump Company, and to Holders of Bonds of said Issue:

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Committee, acting under the above Deposit Agreement, has prepared and adopted a Plan and Agreement for the reorganization of International Steam Pump Company, and has filed a copy thereof with Guaranty Trust Company of New York, the Depositary of the Committee.

Holders of the above certificates of deposit shall conclusively be deemed to have assented to the said Plan and Agreement of Reorganization unless, on or before September 13, 1915, they shall withdraw the bonds represented thereby from the above Deposit Agreement in accordance with the provisions thereof, by surrendering to the Depositary their certificates of deposit in negotiable form and by paying to the Depositary therewith the sum of $15 per $1,000 deposited bond, which sum has been fixed by the Committee as a fair contribution towards its compensation and expenses.

Holders of said First Lien Five Per Cent. Bonds, who have not already deposited their bonds under the above Deposit Agreement and who desire to participate in the above Plan and Agreement of Reorganization and to become entitled to its benefits, must deposit their bonds, on or before September 13, 1915, in negotiable form (and, if coupon bonds, bearing the September 1, 1914, and all subsequent coupons) with Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 140 Broadway, New York City, or at its office in London, or with one of its following agents: St. Louis Union Trust Company of St. Louis, Mo., Commonwealth Trust Company, of Boston, Mass., Associatie Cassa, of Amsterdam, Holland, or Aktiengesellschaft Leu & Co., of Zurich, Switzerland. For such deposit transferable certificates of deposit will be issued by the Depositary or its agents.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization may be obtained from the Depositary, or any of its agents above named, or from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated, New York, August 14, 1915.

CHARLES H. SABIN, Chairman,
THOMAS B. GANNETT,
GEORGE G. HENRY,
R. WALTER LEIGH,
H. J. DE LANOY MEIJER,
ALLEN T. WEST,
Committee.

CRAVATH & HENDERSON,
Counsel for Committee.
ARTHUR B. HATCHER,
Secretary,
140 Broadway, New York.
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
140 Broadway, New York,
Depositary.

International Steam Pump Company
REORGANIZATION

To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit of the Columbia Trust Company for Preferred and Common Stock of the International Steam Pump Company:

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Committee have prepared and adopted a plan and agreement of reorganization of International Steam Pump Company, and in accordance with the provisions of Article Fourth of the Deposit Agreement of September 15, 1914, a signed original of the plan and agreement has been deposited with Columbia Trust Company, Depositary of the Committee.

Holders of the above certificates of deposit shall be conclusively held to have assented to and ratified said plan and agreement of reorganization, unless on or before September 13, 1915, they shall file with the Depositary written notice of their dissent and of their withdrawal from said plan and agreement and shall withdraw the certificates of stock represented by their

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Mapleton Park

Only 29 Min. from Municipal Bldg.
Park Row, City Hall, on
Sea Beach Subway.
Beautifully Decorated, 7-Room, Semi-Detached Brick Houses, $4,500 to $9,000.
Payments—just like rent—little cash. Booklet No. 1
Alco Building Co., 60 Liberty St. Phone 2552 Cort.
Property Office, 20th Ave. Station (local trains). Phone 1118 Bath Beach.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MANY NEW HOUSES JUST COMPLETED.
Prices from $8,500 to $22,500, on convenient terms. These houses are well worth inspection. We offer also villa plots of exceptional beauty, commanding extensive views, on reasonable terms.

Kew Gardens

Surrounding Kew Gardens Station.
15 Minutes From Herald Square
Via Penn.-L. I. Electric Express Service.
In the Beautiful Hills of Kew.
Information on request from **JOHN J. BRITTON,** Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., New York. Telephone Greeley—5250 and 5251. Representative at Kew Gardens office at Kew Gardens Station every day. Convenient trains for inspecting Kew Gardens. Leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Ave., via L. I. R. R. Week Days—8:17, 9:00, 10:02, 11:05 A. M.; 12:00 noon; 12:30, 12:47, (1:15 Sat. only,) 1:32, (1:52 Sat. only,) 2:06, 2:45, 3:00, 3:43, 4:02, 4:29, 5:00, 5:13, 5:38 P. M., etc. Sundays—8:25, 9:05, 9:57, 10:40, 11:17, 11:36 A. M.; 12:35, 1:08, 1:56, 2:29, 3:03, 3:30, 4:04, 4:45, 5:27 P. M., etc. Returning at frequent intervals.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Mount Vernon, Pelham Heights.
Attractive Homes for Sale or Rent.
Cooley Realty Co. 39 Prospect Ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Phone 3400.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET

Long Term Leases

for industrial sites on remarkably advantageous terms in Long Island City, the very heart of New York's industrial centre; 8 minutes to Times Square; great transit facilities; the Barge Canal Terminal adjoining property. Ravenswood Holding Co., 1 Madison Ave. Tel. 730 Gramercy.

OLD-FASHIONED

5-room bungalow, needs small repairs; on hilltop overlooking beautiful harbor; few minutes to station, 50 minutes out. $150 cash, balance arranged to suit. A. GLEN, 243 West 84th St., N. Y.

4-ROOM HOUSE, $950.

Large corner plot of level ground for cultivation and poultry; on south shore. Few minutes from bay and station, easy commutation; only $75 cash, balance $7 monthly. Act quick. C., Owner, 5 Hanson Pl., Brooklyn, opp. Flatbush Ave., L. I. R. R. Depot.

FINE 3-ACRE FARM, $550.

Healthy location, near 3 big towns; good, tillable soil. Great for chickens and small truck farming. $25 down, balance $5 monthly. Good title. C., Farm, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opp. Flatbush Av., L. I. R. R. Depot.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

LAUREL BEACH

Residential Park, Milford, Ct.
(Devon P. R. R. Station.) The superb seashore resort of New England. Healthy, refined, quiet. Clean bathing on fine, safe beach. Private Park, Pier; $7,000 Cement Beach Walk. Private roads and walks. Lots may now be purchased and cottages built at a great saving. For information apply to Laurel Beach Land Co., 102 Fifth Ave., Laurel Beach, Milford, Ct., or Country Life Permanent Exposition, Grand Central Terminal, N. Y. City.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Apartments
998 Fifth Avenue
18 Rooms and 5 Baths, $15,000
500 Madison Avenue
Northwest Corner of 52d Street
7, 8, & 10 Rooms & 3 Baths, $2,500—$4,000
776 Lexington Avenue
2 & 3 Rooms and Bath, $420—$840.
120 East 31st Street
8 Rooms & 2 Baths, $1,000—$1,500
Further particulars and plans of all the apartments on the east side are on file at our office at
10 East 45th St.
Tel. 3100 Murray Hill.
Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

7&8ROOMS
2 BATHS
RENTALS $1,380 TO $1,560
207 WEST 56th St.
Between Broadway and 7th Ave.
Apply on Premises or
MOORE & WYCKOFF
546 5th Avenue
Corner 45th St. 'Phone, 1263 Bryant.

STRICTLY **MILANO** FIREPROOF.
125-127 WEST 58TH ST.
7 ROOMS & BATH, $1200-$1600.
5-Room, 1st Floor, Physician's Apt., $1200.
STANDARD ALL NIGHT SERVICE.
Broadway **REMCO** 98th Street.
Phone 1300 River, or 1854 Columbus.

Real Estate Gain

In July The New York Times printed 85,865 lines of real estate advertising, a gain of 11,105 lines over July, 1914—the largest gain recorded by any New York newspaper.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

FOR RENT
The Following Apartments

The Kenmore
353 West 57th St.
Elevator and Hall Service.
Electric Lights.
Apartments of 8 rooms and bath.
Rents, $1,000 and $1,100 per annum.

215 West 51st St. and 224 West 52d St.
51st St. to 52d St. and B'way
Elevator and Hall Boy Service.
Electric Lights.
Apartments of 3-4-5-6 rooms and bath.
Rents from $720 to $1,200 per annum.

The Harold
439 Manhattan Ave.
Elevator and Hall Boy Service.
Electric Lights.
Apartments of 4-5-6 rooms and bath.
Rents from $420 to $540 per annum.

Dorenza Court
545 West 158th St.
Modern Elevator Apartment.
Convenient to Subway.
Apartments of 4 and 5 rooms and bath.
Rents from $480 to $600 per annum.

WM. B. MAY & CO.,
717 Fifth Avenue,
Near 56th St. 'Phone, 270—Plaza.

BRENTMORE
88 Central Park West
Corner 69th St.
3 ROOMS $3,500
TO
3 BATHS $4,000
Two Styles, Simplex and Duplex.
For rent from October 1st.
Immediate possession may be arranged.
Apply on premises, or
BING & BING, 119 W. 40th St.
Telephone, 6410—Bryant.

244 Riverside Drive (97th St.)
5, 7, 8 Rooms, 4 & 2 Baths, all light rooms, modern elevator house. $840 to $1500.

THE MARION
2612 BROADWAY (98TH ST.)
5-6 Rooms & Bath, $720-$930.
Fireproof elevator house, all improvements.

IRVINGTON 407 Central Park West
At 100th St., facing Park. Elevator house.
8 Rooms & Bath, 2 Toilets, $80-$85.

THE STANTON
9 West 91st St. Elevator House.
8 Rooms & Bath, 2 Toilets, $930-$1,100.
Broadway **REMCO** 98th Street.

FAIRVIEW COURT,
High-Class Elevator Apts.
3131 Broadway at 124th St.
3-4-5-6 Rooms.
Rents, $420 to $720.

THE AYLSMERE,
60 West 76th St.
Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam & dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

THE ADRIAN,
58 West 72d.
Eight large, light rooms, bath; butler's pantry; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated and surface lines. $1,100-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

The IMPERATOR
725 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
South Corner 150th St.
New 11-Story Fireproof Building.
5-6 ROOMS—2 Baths
Every Room an Outside Room.
Abundance of Closet Room.
Rents $900 to $1000
MANY NEW FEATURES.
Representative on Premises.

ROYAL GRAND
160 Claremont Ave.
100 ft. S. of 125th St.
2-3 ROOMS
and KITCHENETTE
Rents $420 to $540

MORNINGSIDE PARK APARTMENTS
4 Rooms $35-$45
5 " $50-$60
6 " $60-$70
7 " $80-$85
40 Morningside Ave.
Corner West 116th St.

THE REGNOR
601 West 115th St.
N. W. Cor. Broadway.
12 Story Fireproof Building
Overlooking Columbia University, Barnard College, with an ideal view of the river. Unusually large rooms, with an extra number of clothes and linen closets; extra large reception foyers, etc.
4-5-6-7 Rooms, 1-2-3 Baths
Rents $810-$1,850.
Owners on Premises.

Before deciding on an Apartment look at
PRINCE'S COURT,
3920 Broadway.
N. E. Cor. 164th St.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms.
Rent $600, $900.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 140th St. and 3d Ave.

Will rent three-story furnished house; great bargain; opportunity private family or furnished room proposition. 226 West 82d.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

CRAFTSMAN HOMES, with garage, only $5,500. Little gems; 2 min. from Kings Highway sta. new Sea Beach Subway. OTTO SINGER, 248 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 12th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Do you want to own my fine home of 7 rooms and bath, all improvements, in town 30 minutes from city, by paying $17 monthly? Concession to good party. Write for particulars. Treiss, Box 178 Times Downtown.

Jamaica—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $5,900; all improvements. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Bungalow plots for sale; water view; "Hillcrest Park," Great Kills, Gifford; near station, beach, bathing, boating, fishing; restricted colony; $175 and up; $50 down, balance monthly; shade trees; high location; city water, electric lights, sidewalks; express train service; 45 minutes from Battery, New York. Koiff 45 Broadway, city, and St. George, Staten Island.

Real Estate Wanted.

Lease tenements or apartment houses; real estate or cash security. Y 246 Times Annex.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Will exchange 12 lots Bath Beach section for 2 or 3 family house in South Brooklyn; only one mortgage, $9,000 equity; exchange two-family house Bronx free and clear lots. Eastern Realty Co., 132 Nassau St.

Brooklyn.

Finest 9-room, practically new house; best section of Dyker Heights (Bay Ridge) for renting. Tel. 4300 John.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED

for quick sale of 60-acre farm, 35 miles from New York City, on Croton Lake Road; Colonial farm house, hog house, barn, small buildings, in good condition; fine springs, fruit and shade trees; splendid view of Croton Lake; 300 feet elevation; cash or terms to suit. C. A. Wood, Yorktown Heights.

At Mount Vernon, N. Y., eight-room stucco house, tiled bath, hard floors, electric light; good neighborhood; price $5,000; no trade considered. Anderson Realty Company, Mount Vernon.

All the bargains in Mount Vernon, Pelham, Bronxville, for sale or rent, may be found at office Anderson Realty Company, 22 East 1st St., Mount Vernon.

New "Old Colonial," 8 rooms, 3 baths, in park, handy station, for sale; others to let. Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y.

For sale or rent, 8-room cottage, in good condition; all improvements; plot 100x200; high ground; beautiful view; located 1 mile from station; 8 minutes from trolleys; near Siwanoy Country Club; price, $7,500; easy terms; rent, $50 per month plus water tax. Apply C. H. Gait, 118 East 28th New York; telephone Madison Square 5853, or W. F. Taber, Fairview Park, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful 5-room bungalow ready for occupancy Aug. 20; decorate to suit; all latest modern improvements; beamed ceiling, panelled walls, open fireplace, modern kitchen, beautiful bath, heat, running water, extra large veranda, on large plot, and about one block from bay and bathing beach. Built under personal care of owner; 42 minutes out. Price $2,950. Easy terms. Bungalow, Box 158 Times Downtown.

Belle Harbor, Bayside Drive, Corner 124th.—New house, overlooking water; great bargain.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots.
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, and Leonia, New Jersey. (opposite Grant's Tomb) within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.
Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

Bungalow, unusually attractive; practically new; 7 rooms; oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water; thoroughly modern; lot condition; lot 60x175; convenient station; for sale at less than cost. Write for photo. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J.

RENT IN RIDGEWOOD.
Test its merits as a suburban place of residence; 1,000 commuters like it; attractive homes, $50 to $150 per month. Write us. S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, RIDGEWOOD, N. J. PHONE 555.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

REED HOUSE
Broadway at 121st St.

5 rooms....	$660	$720
6 rooms....	$720	$900
7 rooms....	$900	$1200

Perfect Service.
OWNER ON PREMISES.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE with Broadway entrance and convenences; elevator.
All outside 6 to 9 room apartments. $50 to $85.
3609 Broadway, S.W. Cor. 149th St.

ST. NICHOLAS AVE.
SOUTHWEST CORNER 178TH ST.
4 to 6 large, beautiful rooms in elevator apartment; $33 to $55.

8 AND 9 ROOMS
all outside, large, beautifully finished, $80 upward, refined houses on restricted Fort Washington Avenue. References required. Owner resides on premises. WESTWOOD & CLIFFEWOOD COURTS, West 179th to 180th Street on Fort Washington Avenue.

BISMARCK COURT,
550 WEST 158TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
Most desirable apartments of 3, 4, and 5 rooms and bath; elevator and all modern conveniences; rents $420 to $660; October leasing. THE BEST SERVICE.
PORTER & CO., 159 WEST 125TH ST.

NEW HOUSES
4 to 6 rooms, $30 up, every modern improvement, refined neighborhood, splendid service; owner's management; near Subway express. Northwest corner West 180th-Northern Ave.

HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR
4 to 6 rooms, $40 upward; Washington Heights, most refined houses, every improvement; restricted avenue, refined. Owner lives on premises. Westwood and Cliffewood Courts, West 179th to 180th Sts. on Fort Washington Avenue.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

CORONADO
Northwest corner of Park Av. and 81st St. High-class elevator apartment, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; rents, $800, $1,000, $1,300 yearly. Service unexcelled.

BROOKLYN.

PARKWAY COURT.
Elegant high-class apartments of 4 to 8 rooms, all improvements. Best section of Eastern Parkway. Rents, $32.00 to $75.00. Ready Sept. 1st. M. F. GLEASON, Eastern Parkway, corner Kingston Av., Brooklyn.

BRONX.

THE BELNORD,
1,057 HOE AVE., COR. E. 165TH ST.
Absolutely fireproof, 8-story, high-class elevator apartments; all conveniences. Under supervision of owners, insuring unexcelled service. Two blocks Simpson St. Subway. 3, 4, 7 rooms, 1 and 2 baths; rentals from $30 to $70. Leases now being made from Oct. 1st. Renting Agent on premises.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

The Willows, Huguenot Park.—On the beach. Boating, bathing, fishing, tennis; delightfully cool lawns, orchards; exclusive, comfortable surroundings.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

Elstone Park Hotel, Bayswater, Far Rockaway.—Nice home; refined people; rates, booklets. Apply Gunther & Udele; also 4 Court Square, Brooklyn. Phone Far Rockaway 401-402.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Board wanted for two boys, twelve and eight years; kind, intelligent people, good nourishing food essential; near New York; give full information. M 139 Times.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

PRIVATE PARTY WILL DISPOSE late model Chalmers, 36, 5-passenger touring car; demountable rims, nearly new tires, extra tire with rim, electric lights, self-starter; will run and looks like new; sacrifice $550. See coachman, private estate, 921 Putnam Av., two blocks off Broadway, Brooklyn. Telephone 7112 Bushwick.

A KING 1914 TOURING, $475.
Ward Leonard electric self-starter, light 5-passenger, demountable rims, excellent condition. Private Owner, 305 West 79th, near Riverside.

Lippard-Stewart Commercial Trucks, 1,500 pounds and 1 ton; just overhauled and newly repainted, with guarantee; investigate quick; $1,000. H. K. Reilly, 136 West 52d St.

A GUARANTEED SPEEDSTER, $400.
Excellent condition; racy appearance; electrical equipment; dealers invited. Baldwin, 150 West 55th.

1915 Biltwell Velie Demonstrator and several other fine cars; rare bargain. 360 Cumberland St., Brooklyn.

1914, light, 6-38, high-class touring; practically new; cost $3,000; many extras; bargain, $925. C. W. Shay, 216 West 76th St.

Beautiful limousine Loco, 1912; very good condition. Partola Mfg. Co., 160 2d Av.

Automobiles for Rent.

Renault and Packard cars for hire, hour, day, or month; classy and up to date; reliable chauffeurs. Lewis, Hotchkiss Garage, 20 West 60th St. Phone 1509 Columbus.

For Rent—Up-to-date private touring car with chauffeur; hour or day; rates reasonable; reliable people only need answer. C 62 Times Annex.

Practically new Packard, $2.50 hourly upward; experienced owner drives; references. Harlem 6818.

Packard, seven-passenger touring; day, week or month. Henry Abbey, telephone Columbus 1504.

Packard 7-passenger for hire, $3 per hour. Telephone Borgman, 1941 Circle.

Automobile Supplies.

Big bargains in accessories and all kinds automobile equipment at lowest prices in New York; also new and used autos below cost. TIMES SQUARE AUTO CO.
Southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway. WORLD'S LARGEST DEALERS.

Automobile Instruction.

OWNERS and prospective owners will profit greatly by taking the special six weeks' course at the Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Booklet and pass to school free.

STEWART Booklet explains WHY our AUTOMOBILE course is BEST. Inspect SCHOOL our plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' classes.

Largest and Best School in WEST SIDE U. S. Send for Booklet and Y. M. C. A. Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 302 W. 57th St. Col. Special class for women.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Ave. } 1, 2, 3, & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE. with private bath and kitchenette; some 3 and 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. ROOF GARDEN. Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. A few sublet week, month, during Summer. Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River, 3970.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

113th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

MODERN APARTMENTS,
1,033 Hoe Av.—978-82 E. 163th St.
1,057 Faile St.—3 rooms, from.....$20
4 rooms from.....$24 | 5 rooms from.....$30
6 rooms from.....38 | 7 rooms from.....42
All conveniences; telephone in each apartment, 1 and 2 baths, &c. 2 blocks Simpson St Sub. Inquire premises or renting office, 978 E. 165th.

DON'T MISS SEEING
Apartments seven unusually light rooms, 1,186 MADISON AVENUE.
Corner 87th St. Electric light, parquet floors; price, $1,200. Superintendent on premises.

79th, 142 East, Cor. Lexington Ave.—Six rooms, bath, steam; suitable doctor, dentist, dressmaker; rent $55.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
A. L. Mordecai & Son, 30 East 42d St.

West Side

THE INVERMERE, 415 West 118th.—Non-housekeeping apartments, 4, 5, and 6 rooms, with bath; elevator and all modern improvements; first-class cuisine; rent, $40 and upward.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Superintendent or phone Col. 4020.

90th St., 129 West.—Six large, light rooms and bath; open plumbing; entire building completely done over this Summer; one block from "L," or subway; $34 and up.

Seven rooms; big, light, airy, large kitchen, two baths; modern elevator house; rent $50; very reasonable. Ernest Tribelhorn, 342 West 71st Street.

Sunrise, Broadway, 2,708; 103d Subway station; 3 large light rooms; housekeeping or non-housekeeping; restaurant facilities; $456 up.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS, (SPENCER ARMS,) S. E. Cor. B'way and 69th St.—2, 3 and 4 rooms; $70 to $125.

172d, 575 West.—Corner elevator house, 4-7 large, beautifully decorated apartments.

84th St., 17 West.—7 large rooms, bath; one to sublet, $45 and one at $60.

93d St., 307 West.—8-room apartment to sublet; all light, attractive; liberal sacrifice.

Elevator.—Five rooms, $40-$45; refined neighborhood; quiet house. 509 West 112th.

Wilkinsia, 8 West 65th.—Overlooking park; six all-light rooms, $37, $32.

180th, 661 West.—Elevator; 4 rooms, $40 to $50; 5 rooms, $50.

Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH.
THE MARLBOROUGH APARTMENTS.

Marlborough Road, near Cortelyou Road; 5 and 6 rooms; all modern improvements; ready for inspection; $32.50 to $45. Apply F. W. Yates, owner, 34 Nassau St., Manhattan; telephone 1306 John.

Apartments Wanted

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

High-class 8-room apartment wanted, about $1,100. Write only, A. Freydberg, 3 Alexander Av., Arverne, L. I.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Small fruit farms, 75x500; five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity, $5,000 to $6,500; terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Attractive, modern 10-room house; large plot; a sacrifice; easy terms. Photographs and particulars of Owner, 720 Watchung Av., Plainfield, N. J.

Fanwood lot for sale, very cheap; will build a cottage or sell on easy terms; send for map. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Little farms, hour out, for city workers. $10 monthly. Room 1701, 141 Broadway.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—A small farm in Conn., with stock and crops; sell cheap. For other particulars apply to Andrew Pasetti, 285 Bleecker St., New York City.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

23D ST., 20 East, (Madison Square South.) SUITE, two rooms and bath.

35TH ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable, attractive room; all conveniences; choice location.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; room with piano; single room; references.

76TH, 37 EAST.—Attractive front room; every convenience; telephone; private house, near park.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

West Side.

9TH, 64 WEST.—Newly furnished, renovated, single, double rooms; electricity; $2-$5.

12TH, 52 WEST.—Exceptionally cool room, running water; also smaller rooms; studio; references.

12TH, 111 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; private house; references.

38TH ST. AND BROADWAY.—Large rooms, with hot and cold running water; $6 weekly and up; a few rooms $5 per week; with private bath; $8 to $10 weekly; telephone in every room. Hotel Normandie.

52D, 53 WEST.—Large rooms, attractively furnished; hot, cold running water; adjoining bath; electricity, telephone; reasonable; gentlemen only; references.

60TH, 143 WEST.—Attractive two rooms; fireplace; refined environment; electricity; shower; breakfast. Wilde.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Large, small, well-furnished rooms; finest locality; Subway, elevated; telephone.

70TH, 262 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, well furnished; every convenience.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms, single or en suite; privacy.

72D, 147 WEST.—Ideal location; large and small rooms; private bath; telephone.

73D, 255 WEST.—Large and small rooms; Southerners accommodated; Summer rates; references.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms, with, without bath; private residence; telephone; reasonable.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small looms; private bath; telephone; Summer rates.

75TH, 105 WEST.—Large, small nice rooms; private family; convenient all cars; phone.

76TH, 110 WEST.—Unusually refined room, dressing room, bath, electricity; bachelor; references.

76TH, 158 WEST. — Pleasant, cool, large, small rooms; electricity; private bath; moderate; telephone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Cool rooms, including handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small, cool rooms; home comforts; conveniences; special Summer rates.

77TH, 131 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, large 3-window room; electricity; refined; reasonable.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private house; suitable one, two; references.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; single or en suite; private bath; references.

81ST, 120 WEST. — Luxuriously furnished, large, cool rooms; private baths; hot water; $5 up.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms; private bath; single rooms; Summer rates; references.

98TH, 243, (cor. Broadway.)—Unusually attractive large front room; piano; breakfast. Apt. 6B.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Cool, elegant suites; telephone; electricity; housekeeping; $5, $6, $7. McNamara.

113TH, 539 WEST.—Bay window room, single; lavatory, elevator; refined. Apt. 22.

113TH, 600 WEST.—Parlor bedroom; airy, new; first-class; gentleman; seventh floor.

121ST, 414 WEST.—Lady will rent large, outside room; elevator; top floor. Apt. 63.

126TH, 169 WEST.—Large, small, light; all conveniences; references; "L" and subway.

138TH, 606 WEST.—Newly furnished double rooms for men; breakfast optional; $5 up.

138TH, 606 WEST.—Home, newly furnished; board; conveniences; $5 up. Audubon 6195.

CLAREMONT AV., 200, (Apt. 37.)—Single room, kitchen privileges, for lady.

LARGE ROOM; electric light, bath, telephone; elevator apartment, near Drive; Summer rates. Call up in morning before 12. Aud. 3160, Apt. 36.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Unusually attractive outside front rooms; overlooking Hudson. Apt. 92.

S. E. COR. 118TH ST. and ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WEST END AV, 569.—Desirable Summer rooms; reasonable; gentlemen; reference.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

8 EAST 45TH STREET.
Rooms, board; gentlemen; references.

67TH AV, 47.—Unusual location; cool, single rooms; suites with bath; table board.

157TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

218T ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

62D, 16 EAST.—Second floor; private bath; excellent board optional; other rooms.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Large, front room adjoining bath; single room; board optional.

West Side

53D, 57 WEST.—Immaculate large, small rooms; adjoining; exceptional table; Summer rates; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

65TH, 56 WEST.—Private bath, electric light; large room, suit particular people.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable room, with board; subway, elevated, surface cars; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

79th, 114 West, Norece Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, parked street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; parlor floor; suitable dentist; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine and service; private baths.

80TH, 106-110 WEST.—The House Richards; an old home place for refined people; all new, high-type furnishings; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Cool, spacious rooms; electricity; good generous table; parlor dining.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 45 WEST.—Pleasant large, small rooms; running water; excellent table; reasonable.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couple, appreciating superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 137 WEST.—Can accommodate one or two adults in refined, exclusive Jewish home; easy access car lines; references.

94TH, 30 WEST.—Exceptional boarding; 32 rooms; 16 on one floor; every room with running water or bath adjoining.

94TH, 36 WEST.—Desirable rooms with all comforts; excellent board; references. Strauss.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Renovated rooms, electricity, telephone, select house, home cooking; reference.

102D, 253 WEST.—Two exceptionally large rooms; private bath; gentleman, couple; excellent location; Summer rates; Jewish family; Southerners accommodated.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; modern private residence near Riverside and Broadway; two large rooms, bath.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Two connecting front rooms, with bath; single, en suite; table guests.

147 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Fall and Winter reservations now; beautiful rooms in exclusive house; single, en suite; private baths; every modern convenience. STEIN, PHONE 9057 SCHUYLER.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couple, appreciating superior table; homelike surroundings. Apt. 4D.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family hotel of highest order; Grand location; 20 min. Broadway; 5c. fare; Lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $9-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted.—$25,000 second mortgage on first-class property above bank mortgage.
Wanted.—First mortgage of $90,000, first-class apartment. Eastern Realty Co., 132 Nassau St. Phone Beekman 2524.

We have from $5,000 to $80,000 for first mortgages in New York, Jersey, and Long Island. Eastern Realty Co., 132 Nassau St.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER, (double entry,) stenographer; efficiency unquestionable; experience, eight years. F 363 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, Correspondent.—Capable of taking full charge; best of references. M 160 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, stenographer; high school graduate; two years' experience. Fannie Kassewith, 667 East 165th St.

DAY'S WORK, laundress, houseworker; white; reference; neat, honest. Laughran, 904 3d Av.

DRESSMAKER. — Artistic; expert fitter; street, evening gowns, remodels; out; home preferred. Kelly, 873 6th Av. Tel. 1158 Circle.

GOVERNESS.—Highly educated German governess, graduate of Froebel Kindergarten, desires position for Sept. 1; city references; letters. P. O. Box 141, Mountain Lakes, N. J.

SOCIAL SECRETARY.—Situation wanted for next Winter, beginning in October, by young woman of intelligence and refinement; has had advantages of social life and travel; best of references. Write Miss Althea Brooks, Northfield Farm, Leland, Mich.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly qualified stenographer; Eastman graduate; knowledge of accounts; good handwriting; neat in appearance; hard worker; $7 per week. Miss E., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Graduate of high school, also business college, efficient stenographer, typist and bookkeeper, desires employment. M 94 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, experienced, will substitute until Sept. 15; $20; references. M 156 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Fast, accurate typist; take fast dictation; $8. Minna Sloat, 220 West 42d St. Bryant 1319.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

CAPABLE colored houseworkers. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice. Riverside Agency, 12 West 99th. 5339 Riverside.

HOUSEWORKERS.—English-speaking girls, seeking positions. Polish-American Agency, 299 East 11th. Orchard 5607.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 138d. 6916 Morningside.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

A WOMAN over 30; good education; to travel and interview selected people; salary and commission. Room 711, 110 West 34th.

GIRLS, first class, wanted for light, pleasant work; highest wages paid; 8-hour shop. Union Metallic Cartridge Works, Bridgeport, Conn.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,

NEW YORK,

REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A

LARGE NUMBER OF

IMPROVERS.

BEST LIGHTED AND HEALTHIEST WORKROOMS IN NEW YORK; ALSO HIGHEST SALARIES AND LONGEST SEASON. THESE ARE THE BEST REASONS FOR STATING THAT MILLINERY POSITIONS AT GIMBELS ARE MOST DESIRABLE.

Apply at Employment Office, 6th Floor, 32d St. Side.

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Apply at Employment Office, 5th Floor, 32nd St. Side.

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NEW YORK,

REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A LARGE NUMBER OF MILLINERS.

BEST LIGHTED AND HEALTHIEST WORKROOMS IN NEW YORK. ALSO HIGHEST SALARIES AND LONGEST SEASONS.

THESE ARE THE BEST REASONS FOR STATING THAT MILLINERY POSITIONS AT GIMBELS ARE MOST DESIRABLE.

Apply at Employment Office, 5th Floor, 32nd St. Side.

NEAT HAND SEWERS for home or inside work. Rothschild, 30 West Houston.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
SUMMER TERMS UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1ST
Three months' course; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42nd St.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TR

FIND MURDERED MAN ON MORGAN'S ESTATE

Loaded Pistol Beside Body Discovered by a Party of Picnickers.

POCKETS HAD BEEN RIFLED

Recovery of Drowning Victim's Body Increases Excitement at Woodlands Lake, Near Ardsley.

A party of young men and women enjoying a picnic yesterday afternoon on J. P. Morgan's property, bordering Woodlands Lake, near Ardsley-on-the-Putnam, discovered the body of a man in a clump of bushes within fifty feet of the shore of the lake and within 500 feet of the Woodlands Lake Hotel. He had died from a bullet wound in his head. Lying near the body was found a revolver containing only one cartridge, which had not been exploded.

Coroner Dunn and detectives who arrived from Yonkers were unable to agree upon any positive theory. The pockets in the man's clothes had been turned inside out and were empty. This suggested highway robbery to some, but to others this theory did not explain the presence of the revolver, which had not been fired.

A duel was one of the suggestions, and this theory had many adherents. It was said that the man and another perhaps had met by the lakeside for a duel, and that either the dead man's adversary had fired before the victim could pull his trigger or the cartridge in the dead man's revolver had failed to explode when struck by the hammer. The fact that the man was shot in the forehead seemed to dispute this theory, but those who accepted it suggested that the wound in the side of the head supported the assumption that the adversary had fired before the man now dead was in position and ready.

Dr. Denniston, Coroner Dunn's physician, took the body to the Hastings Morgue, and there performed an autopsy. It added little to the information of the officials. Dr. Denniston said the man had been dead for from five to ten hours when found. It was possible, therefore, that, if the man was killed in a duel, he met his adversary at sunrise.

There were no signs of a struggle on the ground about the body, but the detectives found footprints believed to have been made by someone who carried the body to the clump of bushes. The dead man was lying face up, with the legs crossed. There were five chambers in the cylinder of the revolver, and particles of dust in the four empty ones indicated that no cartridges had been in them recently. The bullet that killed the man was flattened so that its calibre could not be determined.

The man was well-dressed and appeared to have been a prosperous business man. He wore a silk-lined blue serge suit, straw hat, white shirt, black silk socks, high-laced shoes, and underclothing of good quality. The only mark that might lead to identification is the letter "F" engraved on a silver tie clasp attached to the shirt. The man was about 35 years old, 5 feet 7 inches tall, and weighed 175 pounds.

While the crowd from the Woodlands Lake Hotel was gathering after the picnickers' discovery, the body of Charles Bengtson of 351 West Twenty-fifth Street, who was drowned in the lake on Saturday afternoon, was found and brought ashore. At first those in the crowd did not know of the circumstances of Bengtson's death, and the arrival near them of a second body greatly increased their excitement.

3 DROWN, ONE A BATHER.

Woman Rescues a Chief of Police and His Wife from Water.

Although it is estimated that more people went in bathing near this city yesterday than on any previous day this Summer, the police received reports of only three drownings. There were several rescues from drowning.

George Moore, 23 years old, an ironworker of 361 Broad Street, Brooklyn, fell off the yacht Mayflower, owned by George Wallace of 204 Morgan Street, Brooklyn, in Broad Channel, Jamaica Bay, and was drowned. Wallace had taken a party of friends for an outing. The police launch of Harbor A was sent to search for Moore's body.

Edward Whalen, 7 years old, of 10 Fair Street, Paterson, N. J., fell into the Passaic River near the West Street Bridge yesterday afternoon and was drowned. His body was not recovered.

Alfred Manning, Jr., 26 years old, of 23 Ocean Place, Brooklyn, was seized with cramps and was drowned while swimming in Jamaica Bay off Reid's Hotel, at Rockaway Point. Clarence Pepper of 209 Boston Road, the Bronx, went to his rescue in a boat. Before he reached him, Manning sank for the second time. Pepper dived overboard and brought him up from the bottom, and he was rushed to the White Cross Hospital, where it was found impossible to resuscitate him. His body was taken to the Rockaway Beach morgue.

William Jennings was rescued off the foot of Fairview Avenue, Rockaway Beach. He sank and then came up and called for help. Life Guard Joseph Penning, Policeman John Merwede of the Richmond Hill station, and Detective George Andrews of the Second Branch Detective Bureau, went into the water and got him ashore. He was revived by Dr. Victor at the Rockaway Beach Hospital.

John A. Roy, Chief of Police of Netcong, N. J., fell out of a boat on the lake there yesterday afternoon, while trying to recover his keys, which had fallen overboard. He dragged Mrs. John Dixon with him, and Miss Eleanor Flood, who was in the boat, rescued them both. Miss Flood then dived to the bottom of the lake and recovered the keys.

THE WAR FILLS THE PEWS.

Summer Church Attendance This Year Larger Than Ever Before.

Counts made in July and on three Sundays in August, including yesterday, show that attendance at New York churches is larger than for several Summer seasons. The war is the causc.

Trinity Church, downtown, this Summer has averaged 550 to 600 attendance, 20 per cent. above normal Summer figures.

Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church has had 800 to 1,000. This is more than in any Summer since the special Biblo expositions some years ago, given by the Rev. Dr. G. Campbell Morgan. At St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, attendance figures are 500 to 700. Street and tent meetings, held by the Evangelistic Committee of New York, the National Bible Institute, and by independent workers and speakers, are reported 25 per cent. larger in numbers than in any previous Summer.

The noonday street meetings in Madison Square are twice as many in number, and have twice as large an attendance as in any previous Summer. Suffragists and Socialists there do not attract as large numbers as do speakers on Bible themes.

Old Trinity Church, at the head of Wall Street, had 33,275 attendants in Holy Week. The count on Good Friday, 8,460, broke all records.

Churchmen say the reason for the growth in attendance is the war and the serious way it has set people to thinking.

FOLEY MAN KILLED NEAR RIVAL'S CLUB

Metzger, a Rofrano Henchman, Ran as Timothy Sullivan Fell on Sidewalk.

CHARGED WITH HOMICIDE

Second Man Arrested, Police Say, Has Not Been Mixed in Second District Political Feud.

As two men were walking by Michael A. Rofrano's Home Rule Democratic Club, at 48 Madison Street about 11 o'clock last night five pistol shots were heard and one of the men dropped. The other took to his heels, and Policeman Jackson of the Oak Street Station, who came running at the sound of the shots, seized a third man whom, he said, he saw flourishing a revolver a short distance from the spot where the wounded man fell.

In a few minutes the whole neighborhood was aroused, and the word went around that the political feud between the followers of Rofrano and of Thomas Foley, Tammany leader of the Second District, had broken out into shooting again. This report was strengthened when the man who had fallen, just before he died in the Volunteer Hospital, said he was Timothy Sullivan, 30 years old, a member of the Downtown Democratic Club, the Foley organization.

His political affiliation was positively established when his brother, Jerry Sullivan, a delegate of the Teamsters' Union and also a member of the Foley club, went to the hospital and said that the dead man had lived in the district all of his life until a short time ago, when he moved to 622 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn.

Benjamin Metzger, 31 years old, of 99 Cherry Street, walked into the Volunteer Hospital a few minutes later seeking treatment for flesh wounds in his abdomen and wrist made by a bullet. He was the man who had been walking with Sullivan when he was shot, and who fled as Sullivan fell. He is a member of the Rofrano Home Rule Club, and those of the police who believe that the murder was political, think he lured Sullivan to the neighborhood of the Home Rule Club where his assailant was waiting for him.

Metzger, who first gave his name as John Dehler, was arrested and locked up in the Oak Street Station, charged with homicide.

The man arrested on the scene by Policeman Jackson was Patrick Murphy, 22 years old, of 7 Oak Street, who, according to the police, is well known in the Second Assembly District. He has never had any political affiliations, they say. The police have twice searched him for concealed weapons recently, but each time he was not armed. Notwithstanding this, the police have been sure that he habitually carried a revolver, and they have been waiting to catch him with the weapon in his pocket.

When it was learned that the dead man's name was Sullivan, it was recalled that one of the four men who entered and attempted to wreck the Rofrano Club last May while the trial of Gaetano Montimagno for the murder of Mike Glamari, a Foley lieutenant, was in progress, gave his name as John Sullivan, 24 years old, of 53 Monroe Street. The police were unable to learn whether there was any family or political connection between this Sullivan and the man killed last night.

Murphy was taken before Sullivan in the Volunteer Hospital for identification, but Sullivan said he had never seen him. The police were unable to press the wounded man, because he was sinking rapidly and in less than an hour he died of two bullets wounds in the abdomen.

Murphy was locked up in the Oak Street Station, charged with homicide. According to the police, when he met Metzger there the two glared at each other and exchanged a few angry words that no one else understood. On the assumption that Murphy and Metzger were in a political conspiracy to kill Sullivan, the police believe that Metzger's anger with Murphy was because of the latter's poor markmanship in hitting him while shooting at Sullivan.

END PAPER MILL STRIKE.

State Officers Bring About Compromise of Three Months' Struggle.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 15.—Louis Wiard and William C. Rogers of the State Industrial Commission, who had been here for several days in conference with officials of the paper mill workers' unions and heads of paper mills in this section, tonight announced the settlement of the strike that began three months ago and affected 1,200 employes in seven mills in Northern New York and the Donnacona Mill at Donnacona, Quebec.

The settlement, according to the announcement of the Commissioners, is regarded as a compromise. The strikers were granted few of their demands, however. In most of the mills recognition of the union was the principal point at issue. The employers, however, do not grant a closed shop in any of the mills, reserving the right to employ any of the strikebreakers who have been in the mills, provided they prove capable. No change in wages or working conditions is made.

The plants affected were those of the St. Regis Paper Company at Deferiets, N. Y.; the Remington Paper and Power Company at Norwood and Norfolk; the Champion Paper Company and the West End Paper Company at Carthage; the Continental Paper Bag Company in this city, and the Donnacona Mill.

Widow of 90 Falls to Death.

Mrs. Sarah Blumenthal, 90 years old, was killed last night when she plunged from a window of her room on the fifth floor of the apartment house at 34 West 116th Street down an airshaft to the ground floor. She went to bed at 10 o'clock, and when Miss Fanny Shillon, her granddaughter, went to her room at 1 o'clock this morning she was not there. A search was made, and the body was found at the bottom of the airshaft. Solomon Shillon, the woman's son-in-law, said that she had no reason to want to commit suicide and that she must have fallen out of the window when she opened it before retiring.

Meeting on Jewish Congress.

A mass meeting will be called at Cooper Union on Thursday night to organize a movement to hold a Jewish congress at which representatives of Jews from all parts of the country will be present. Louis D. Brandeis, Nathan Straus, and other prominent men are to speak at the meeting.

R. W. DOWLING SWIMS 23 MILES, THEN FAILS

Realty Man's Son Reaches Spuyten Duyvil From Battery in Attempt to Circle Manhattan.

Balked by the treacherous currents and turning tide in the ship canal at Spuyter Duyvil, Robert W. Dowling, the 18-year-old son of Robert E. Dowling, President of the City Investment Company, yesterday was compelled to give up his attempt to swim around Manhattan Island, an aquatic feat that has never been performed by amateur or professional. Dowling had been in the water for eight hours and thirty-five minutes, and had swum a total distance of twenty-three miles before he heeded the advice of his father and left the water at Seventy-ninth Street and the North River on the return trip to the Battery. It is approximately thirty-eight miles around Manhattan Island, and for some time the swim has been considered impossible by experts in view of the changing tide conditions. Young Dowling, undaunted by his failure yesterday, will make another attempt in September.

Dowling is the sturdiest of the younger amateur swimmers in New York, and last year, when only seventeen years old, he finished sixth in the record-breaking Tribune marathon swim from the Battery to Sandy Hook, which was won by George Meehan of Boston in the fastest time the feat had ever been accomplished.

It was 8:35 o'clock yesterday morning when Dowling jumped off the Battery sea wall and turned toward the North River. He was accompanied by his father, John J. Walsh of the Amateur Athletic Union and Pastime A. C., and T. J. Howland, a professional swimming instructor, in a launch. These men remained with him throughout the entire trip.

All the way up to Spuyten Duyvil the youngster had the tide conditions in his favor, but when he hit the canal it was different. He made effort after effort to force his way through, but his endeavors were unavailing. He was partly exhausted when he decided he had had enough. After regaining some of his expended resources, Dowling started back to the Battery.

According to his father, the boy was in good condition when he was pulled into the launch off Seventy-ninth Street.

DENIES ROOSEVELT STORY.

Eyewitness at Coney Island Saw No Abuses at Municipal Bath.

When Colonel Roosevelt was making a nine-hour inspection trip over the 40,000-acre Interstate Palisade Park yesterday he gave out this statement:

"To show the contrast between how a public work of this kind should and should not be managed, I mention that I am informed that at Coney Island today, where municipal bath houses publicly owned and operated have to deal with crowds, they turned away mothers with little children because single women could be placed two in a bath house and more money obtained. I think that this is outrageous, and feel that the men responsible will not permit it if once it is called to their attention. It emphasizes the need of having such places run as Mr. Perkins and his associates are handling the Interstate Park in relation to the public."

The information which reached the Colonel was to the effect that 10 cents was being charged at the municipal baths at Coney Island for women, and that as two or three women could be put in one bath house if unaccompanied by children, the women with children were discriminated against on holidays and Sundays when the rush was heaviest. The Colonel didn't object to the 10-cent charge, but to shut out the children simply in order to take in more money was in his eyes a crime of some magnitude.

A Coney Island newspaper reporter, who spent a large part of yesterday at the municipal baths, taking photographs of the crowds in line and on the beach, said last night when he heard of Colonel Roosevelt's statement:

"Such a thing is absolutely impossible. Policemen preserve the lines of men and woman waiting for admittance to the bath house and preserve it with rigidity. As fast as the person at the head of the line reaches the gate a bath compartment is assigned to him or her. First to come is first served. The rules against discrimination are enforced, without exception. A single incident such as Colonel Roosevelt described would cause such a disturbance that the reserves would have to be called out. Nothing of the sort occurred all day."

250,000 BATHERS AT CONEY.

"Cure Day" Devotees Attend Church Before Going Into the Water.

Coney Island had a gala day yesterday, when more than 400,000 persons arrived there. Of these, 250,000 went in bathing. The police say that it was one of the quietest days in the history of the Island, and there were no accidents, rescues or arrests.

A remarkable feature of the great number in bathing was the recrudescence of the old Assumption Day Cure, or what is more commonly known as "Cure Day." Many thousands of women went into the water actuated by the belief that those who bathe on Assumption Day will be cured of their bodily ills. More than 10,000 were in line when the Municipal Baths were opened at 8 o'clock in the morning, and many of these had been waiting since 3 o'clock.

The "Cure Day" devotees crowded the little Roman Catholic Church all through the day, saying their prayers before going into the water. The Rev. Father John I. Whelan of Brooklyn said yesterday that the superstition had its origin in Ireland.

Woman Drops Dead in Rockaway.

Mrs. William Burke of 854 Manhattan Avenue, Manhattan, dropped dead in front of 99 Boulevard, Rockaway Beach, yesterday afternoon. She was with Miss Nellie Donohue when she was stricken with heart failure and fell to the sidewalk. Miss Donohue was overcome when she learned that her friend was dead and it was necessary for Dr. Victor to remove her to the Rockaway Beach Hospital for treatment. She was able to go home later. The body of Mrs. Burke was removed to Trudden's morgue at Rockaway Beach.

HILDINBRAND DEATH PUTS 2 BOYS IN JAIL

Police, Finding Methods Same as Used in Elias Case, Arrest Youths Then Suspected.

ARE HELD ON OLD CHARGE

Detectives Seek Fingerprints on Glass Taken from Vacant Flat Window.

Two youths suspected of an assault and robbery in the apartment of Mrs. Julia Elias at 62 East 120th Street on Jan. 30 last were arrested yesterday by detectives looking for the murderer of John Hildinbrand, the retired real estate dealer who was killed on Saturday night in his apartment on the top floor of the house at 1,446 Fifth Avenue, near 117th Street.

Detective Dietschley of the Third Branch Bureau worked on the robbery in Mrs. Elias's apartment, and as soon as he learned the details of the Hildinbrand crime he recognized what seemed to him the work of the same men.

The apartments of both Mrs. Elias and Mr. Hildinbrand were entered through adjacent vacant apartments, into which the burglars gained admission by removing a window pane. Also, Mrs. Elias was attacked by the burglars just as Mr. Hildinbrand was attacked, except that, while the latter was shot and stabbed as well as beaten, Mrs. Elias was only struck on the head with the butt of a revolver. The burglars in each case are thought to have fled down a fire escape.

Shortly after Mrs. Elias's apartment had been entered, Detective Dietschley arrested Herbert Wheatly, 17 years old, of 128 East 123d Street, and Arthur French, 19 years old, of 60 East 120th Street When Mrs. Elias, who is 65 years old, had recovered sufficiently from the injury caused by the blow on her head, the prisoners were taken before her for identification, but upon seeing them, according to the police, she became hysterical and had to be removed to a hospital. Later the prisoners were taken before her again and again she became hysterical.

Despairing of obtaining sufficient evidence for conviction against the two, the police let them go, but both have been under surveillance since their release, so that, when Detective Dietschley wanted them yesterday he knew where to find them. He notified Detectives Finan and Riley of the Fourth Branch Bureau, who were working on the Hildinbrand case, of his suspicions, and the three detectives seized the prisoners in their homes before they arose yesterday morning.

Although the men are charged with assault and burglary in the apartment of Mrs. Elias, their fingerprints will be compared with fingerprints taken from the pane of glass removed in the vacant apartment adjoining that in which Mr. Hildinbrand was killed, and other clues thought to connect the youths with the Hildinbrand case will be run down.

The police are strongly suspicious of one of the youths since they have learned from his sister that he usually kept a revolver in his home and that he was frequently out until very late at night.

Also, according to the police, a witness whose name has been withheld has said that he saw one of the youths within half a block of the Hildinbrand home between 7 and 8 o'clock, which was about an hour before the murder. The proximity of the homes of Mr. Hildinbrand and Mrs. Elias has added to the police belief that the same burglars entered both apartments, for, the police say, housebreakers usually operate in one neighborhood for a considerable time.

A dozen or more detectives were working on the case yesterday and many clues, few of them promising, were examined without result. More than a score of persons were questioned at Headquarters, but all except the two youths arrested were allowed to go. Neither youth would answer any questions.

MISS STRACHAN A CANDIDATE

In Campaign to Head the National Education Association.

OAKLAND, Cal., Aug. 15.—With several thousand delegates here for the fifty-third annual convention of the National Education Association, which will be called to order tomorrow by Dr. Joseph Swain, President of Swarthmore, a lively campaign for the election of the next President of the association was in full swing today. Miss Grace O. Strachan of New York and Dr. David B. Johnson of Winthrop College, South Carolina, seem to be the favorites.

Dr. David Starr Jordan, President of the association and Chancellor of Stanford University, will address the convention tomorrow on "The Teacher and War"; Elmer Ellsworth Brown, Chancellor of New York University, will speak on "Educational Progress of Fifteen Years," and Mrs. Philip Snowden, wife of the Socialist member of Parliament from Blackburn, England, will take on "Women and War."

Only two general sessions each week for the two weeks of the convention are scheduled, but there will be scores of departmental meetings.

EXPRESS MEN VISIT TIMES.

Thirty American Company Superintendents Here for Convention.

Superintendents of the American Express Company, who arrived on various trains in New York yesterday to attend the convention of the superintendents of that company, which begins at the Biltmore Hotel today, to study and discuss traffic conditions throughout the country, visited the plant of THE NEW YORK TIMES last night.

F. C. Fargo, Superintendent of the Indianapolis Division, said that THE TIMES was a great favorite among his colleagues, and for that reason the delegation had decided to make its first call during its tour of New York, Philadelphia and Boston at THE TIMES plant. John Fagan of the New York office of the company, conducted the party last night.

WINS MEDAL FOR BRAVERY.

St. Louis Detective Badly Wounded in Fighting for British.

Arthur Harry Lorenzen, who was a detective in St. Louis for the Missouri Pacific Railroad, reached New York Saturday from Liverpool, after having served four months in the British Army. He enlisted last March because he wanted adventure.

He was a Corporal in a regiment that helped to recapture Hill 60 in France. During the engagement he was wounded so badly he was discharged from further service. During the battle he carried from the field a wounded Lieutenant, and the British Government gave him a medal for bravery.

Lorenzen will leave for St. Louis today to enter the Missouri Baptist Sanitarium, where he will undergo treatment for his injuries.

URGE JEWISH RELIEF WORK.

Speakers Say Fate of Race Depends on America's Aid.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 15.—The very fate of the Jewish race in Continental Europe and Palestine depends in large measure on America's response to the Old World's entreaties, rabbis and others declared at a meeting in the Auditorium here this afternoon. The meeting was held under the auspices of the central committee for the relief of Jews suffering through the war, and though fewer than 200 persons attended, $203.80 and a gold ring were put into the collection plate.

Miss Theresa Dreyfus of New York, who recently returned from Jerusalem, painted a graphic word picture of conditions in the Holy City, where, she said, thousands of male Jews had rallied to the Moslem war colors, while their women and children remained at home in poverty and misery.

Others who spoke were the Rev. Dr. M. S. Margolies, President of the Union of Orthodox Rabbis of New York; the Rev. Dr. Moses Hyamson, rabbi of the Congregation Orach Chaim, New York; the Rev. Aaron Tietelbaum of Jerusalem, the Rev. Dr. Aaron E. Ballard, President of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association, and James A. Bradley, founder of Asbury Park.

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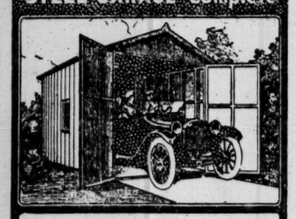

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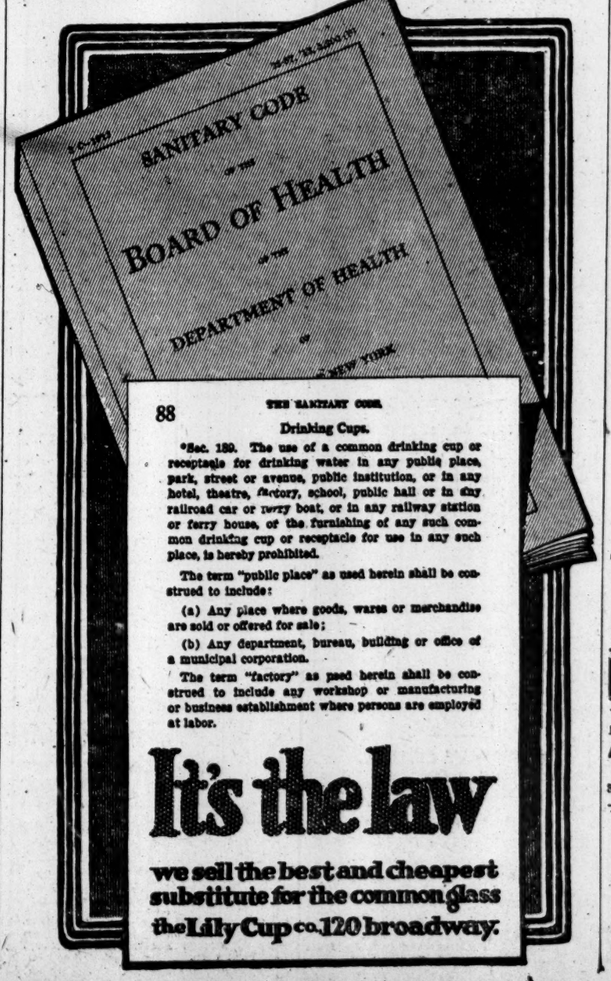

88 THE SANITARY CODE

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*Sec. 180. The use of a common drinking cup or receptacle for drinking water in any public place, park, street or avenue, public institution, or in any hotel, theatre, factory, school, public hall or in any railroad car or ferry boat, or in any railway station or ferry house, or the furnishing of any such common drinking cup or receptacle for use in any such place, is hereby prohibited.

The term "public place" as used herein shall be construed to include:

(a) Any place where goods, wares or merchandise are sold or offered for sale;

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